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Leaves of Grossfred Plums &c

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* HORTICULTURAL NOVELTIES.

New Fruits, Nuts and Flowers
grown on

Burbank's Experimental Grounds

LUTHER BURBANK,

SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CAL.

BRANCH AT SEBASTOPOL.

TREES

Palms, Roses, Flowering Plants, Etc.

1891-1892.

Packing Yard: Niles, Alameda County.

OFFICE:

419-421 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SMALL FRUITS,

Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

NURSERIES: SAN RAFAEL.

PACKING YARDS: NILES, ALAMEDA CO.

OFFICE:

419 = 421 SANSOME STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

IRISH JUNIPER.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:—

1. All orders should be sent in as early as possible, as it will be our rule to execute them in the order in which they are received.

2. The names of everything ordered should be plainly written out. This will save much trouble, and, at the same time, prevent mistakes.

3. We are often complained of by correspondents for not filling out the *whole number* of trees, when a considerable list of varieties has been furnished us and we could not do so without substitution; our rule is not to substitute in any case without being expressly requested to do so.

4. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties of fruits will do well to leave the selection to ourselves, as we shall send only such as give general satisfaction.

5. All communications respecting nursery articles and prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart, when desired, will be given freely.

6. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment, but in all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible.

7. Where contracts are made to deliver trees at any particular place, our responsibility ceases the day on which the purchasers were notified to receive their orders.

8. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge, sufficient to cover cost of material only, will be made.

9. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with remittance or satisfactory reference. Remittance may be made by draft on San Francisco, post-office money order, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s money order.

10. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

11. Small packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, may be sent by mail, at an additional charge of one cent for two ounces.

Correspondents will please address all letters to

TRUMBULL & BEEBE,

419–421 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

REMARKS.

The territory North, South, and East to which our goods now go varies so widely in the balminess or severity of its temperature that we cannot mention any particular list of varieties under the heading "What to Plant." Our customers will have to be governed more or less by what experience has taught as the best for each particular locality. We do not mean by this that nothing but the old rut shall be traveled in, but simply as a caution against expectations contrary to the laws of nature. We, at all times, advise progress in the introduction of new varieties, but only to a certain extent, however, until the fact of their success is established.

"When to Plant" is also a matter governed by local conditions, but usually the spring will be found to be the best time for stock generally, and particularly so for evergreens.

The subject of "How to Plant" has been so universally written upon that any further remarks from us hardly appear necessary. Expecting, however, to reach some that are not yet the possessors of works on this subject, we would say to plant the trees as near as possible in the position they stood in the nursery as regards depth. In the case of deciduous trees and shrubs, more or less pruning is necessary, the extent of it to be regulated by the condition of the roots.

The holes should at all times be large enough to admit the roots freely in their natural position.

Staking, mulching, and watering for the first summer after transplanting will add greatly to the chances of success and ultimate gratification of the purchaser.

With these remarks we submit our new catalogue to the public, returning, at the same time, sincere thanks for the generous patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and earnestly requesting a continuance of the same, feeling certain of our ability, under ordinary circumstances, to satisfy all who may favor us with their orders.

GUARANTEE.—While we exercise the greatest care and diligence to have all our trees, etc., true to the abel, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all such trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, yet it is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us *liable* for any sum greater than that originally paid us for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE,

419 and 421 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

SUITABLE SOILS AND LOCATION FOR FRUIT AND NUT TREES.

Trees on the almond root require to be in a deep, well-drained and warm soil.

Almonds succeed best on their own roots, some varieties of peaches also. French prunes and some other varieties of plums do well on the almond root, in the above-described soil.

Trees on the Peach root will succeed in a greater variety of soils; a gravelly soil, a red hill soil, a sandy river bottom, or a moderately heavy land, will all nourish and preserve the peach root.

The Myrobolan Plum root is the best for most varieties of prunes and plums, but it requires a rich, moist land to produce the best results, and will do well in quite a heavy soil.

The Apple and Pear, on their own roots only, require a deep, rich land, and will take a good deal of moisture, especially the latter.

The Cherry requires a deep, sandy loam, along the creek beds, to bring it to perfection. The mazzard is the only stock on which to work it in California.

The Apricot on Peach root will thrive in the same soils as the peach on peach root; on its own root it will not do so well in shallow soil.

What applies to the peach applies similarly to the nectarine.

The Quince will grow in very wet land.

The Walnut requires a very deep, rich land.

The Olive is said to produce the finest quality of fruit on rocky hillsides, but will make a correspondingly larger tree in richer soil, and will also produce larger crops.

The Orange requires the best land, well drained, warm, and rich. With care for a few years it can be raised almost anywhere in Southern or Central California, particularly good seedlings.

Quoting from B. M. Lelong, secretary State Board of Horticulture, "the advantage a good seedling (of home origin) has over any foreign variety is that it is hardy and can be planted in localities where the temperature gets so low as to prevent foreign varieties from thriving; they will also make a larger tree."

The myrobolan plum (*prunus myrobolana*) is the best plum stock, and is generally the best root for the French prune on wet or heavy land.

The myrobolan is not considered a good stock for the apricot or peach. For small gardens, or where the soil is very wet, it may be well to use the St. Julian plum stock for peaches and apricots.

When trees are ordered, preparations should be made to receive them, by having trenches dug, about a foot deep and two feet wide and of sufficient length to hold all the roots of the trees, spread out so they can be well covered with earth. If the weather is dry, water should be poured over the roots.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

The many excellent treatises on Fruit Culture which have appeared within the past few years—one or more of which should be in the hands of every person intending to plant—render it almost unnecessary to give any directions in that line; yet we are so frequently asked for advice in this way, that we have concluded to offer a few general remarks.

The situation of the orchard having been decided on, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots, when spread out in their natural position. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole, and worked carefully in between every root and fiber, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with

soil, and the whole made quite firm as the filling up progresses. The tree, when planted, may in light soils stand from two to three inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting.

On account of our long, hot, dry summers, we have found it beneficial to shade the sunny side of the tree with a board or shake stuck in the ground a few inches away from it for the first two or three years. The tops should be shortened in more or less, in proportion to size and variety of tree and condition of roots.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples	25 to 30 feet apart each way
Standard pears	20 to 25 " " " "
Strong growing cherries	20 to 25 " " " "
Duke and Morello cherries	18 to 20 " " " "
Standard plums and prunes	18 to 20 " " " "
Apricots, peaches and nectarines	18 to 20 " " " "
Grapes	7 to 10 " " " "
Currants and gooseberries	4 by 6
Raspberries and blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 4
Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

	Square Method.	Equilateral Triang'le Method
Distance, 1 foot apart each way, number plants	43,560	50,300
" 2 feet " " " " "	10,890	12,575
" 3 " " " " " "	4,840	5,889
" 4 " " " " " "	2,722	3,130
" 5 " " " " " "	1,742	2,011
" 6 " " " " " "	1,210	1,397
" 7 " " " " " "	807	928
" 8 " " " " " "	680	785
" 9 " " " " " "	537	620
" 10 " " " " " "	435	502
" 12 " " " " " "	302	348
" 14 " " " " " "	222	256
" 15 " " " " " "	193	222
" 16 " " " " " "	170	195
" 18 " " " " " "	134	154
" 20 " " " " " "	109	125
" 25 " " " " " "	69	79
" 30 " " " " " "	48	55
" 35 " " " " " "	35	40
" 40 " " " " " "	27	31

RULE—SQUARE METHOD.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE—EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Before proceeding with our descriptions of varieties, we think it well to remark on the utter impossibility of including in a catalogue like this all the information necessary for an intelligent and successful culture of fruit. The most that can be aimed at is a short, accurate description of each kind. Extended treatises as to what sorts succeed best here or there, the soil and situation best adapted to each, the most approved manner of treatment for satisfactory financial returns, etc., etc., is out of the question. To fill this want and furnish the information most nearly conforming to the actual facts connected with fruit growing on the Pacific Coast, we would recommend the work, "California Fruits, and How to Grow Them," by E. J. Wickson, and published by Dewey & Co., San Francisco. Having carefully examined this work, we feel perfectly safe in saying a copy should be in the possession of every fruit grower, the information given being the result of years of experience of the most successful horticulturists of the Pacific Coast. It is something we needed badly, and which has not appeared in similar shape heretofore.

For the convenience of our customers we have made arrangements to furnish this work at publishers' prices, viz., $3.00 per copy, postage prepaid.

APPLES—SUMMER.

American Summer Pearmain—Medium to large; skin red, spotted with yellow in the shade, and streaked with lively red in the sun; flesh yellow, remarkably tender, juicy, and rich; a good bearer. August.

Astrachan Red—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, rich, acid; a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness, and hardiness; the best summer cooking apple. June and July.

Astrachan White—Large, roundish; skin very smooth and nearly white; a good market sort. August.

Carolina Red June—Medium size, oval; deep red, with light bloom; juicy, tender, subacid; tree erect, vigorous, and an early bearer; productive. July.

Chenango Strawberry—Large, oblong; red and yellow, very handsome; flesh white, tender and juicy. August.

Duchess of Oldenberg—Large, beautifully striped; tart; vigorous, very hardy; early, and a most profuse bearer; Russian. August.

Early Harvest—Medium; yellow; excellent; very popular for dessert and cooking. July.

Early Strawberry—An excellent early apple, very pretty and nearly covered with red; medium size; fine flavor. July.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, and beautiful; tender, juicy, and high flavored; good for drying; very productive. August and September.

Keswick Codlin—Large; pale yellow; cooking and market; profuse bearer. August and September.

Maiden's Blush—Medium to large; clear yellow and red; juicy, tender, and good; most popular of its season; early and excellent bearer. August and September.

Red June—Small; bright red; a beautiful early apple. Tree bears young.

Sweet Bough—A very large, sweet variety; color rich yellow; a great bearer. August.

Tetofsky—A very handsome Russian apple, of recent introduction; succeeds well in all sections; very hardy and productive; an early bearer; fruit medium to large; round, yellow, striped with red; flesh white, firm, juicy, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Last of July.

William's Favorite—Large, oblong; rich and excellent; a great bearer. August.

APPLES—AUTUMN.

Alexander—A very large and beautiful striped apple, of good quality; extra for cooking and drying, and a valuable market sort. September.

Fall Pippin—One of the oldest and most popular fall apples; very large, yellow, juicy and rich. September to October.

Grimes' Golden Pippin—Medium to large; beautiful golden yellow; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy, subacid, and rich. September to October.

Golden Russet—Medium size; high flavored; cheek russety; very popular. October.

Glori Mundi—Very large; greenish yellow; valuable for cooking and drying. October.

Hoover—Large; dark red; juicy, acid, crisp, very highly esteemed. October and November.

Haas (new)—Tree a fine, strong grower, and very productive; fruit medium to large; skin smooth, pale, greenish yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh white, sometimes a little stained; fine grained; juicy, mild, and subacid; very good. September to November.

Hurlbut (new)—Medium size; conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp, rich and juicy, mild, subacid, quality excellent. October.

Jonathan—Medium size; striped red and yellow; vinous flavor, very productive; valuable for market. November to December.

King of Tompkins County—Large; striped red and yellow; very productive; every way desirable. October.

Lowell (Orange)—Large, oblong; pale yellow; skin oily; quality excellent; good bearer. September and October.

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red, and somewhat dotted; mild, tender, and good; productive. October.

Red Bietigheimer (new)—A rare and valuable German variety; fruit large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity; calyx closed in a large, deep basin; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a strong grower, and an abundant bearer; one of the largest and handsomest apples and worthy of extensive cultivation. September.

Rhode Island Greening—Has deservedly stood a long time at the head of its class. Very large; greenish yellow; abundant bearer; excellent for cooking and drying. October to December.

Roxbury Russet—Large; surface rough russet; rich, subacid flavor. October and November.

Skinner's Pippin—Originated some twenty years ago at the orchard of Judge Skinner, in San Jose, and is considered one of the best early fall varieties. Fruit large, oblong; skin thin, pale yellow, often with a flush next the sun; flesh very tender, juicy, subacid flavor; tree a vigorous grower. September.

Stump (new)—A very handsome and valuable variety; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, striped and shaded with bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly subacid. October to December.

Twenty-ounce (Cayuga Red Streaked)—A very large, roundish, striped apple, of medium quality, rather coarse ground, but a brisk, sprightly, subacid flavor. October.

APPLES—WINTER.

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor; very productive; an old favorite with some, but does not keep well here.

Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped, deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. November.

Ben Davis (Baltimore Red or N. Y. Pippin)—Large; striped, showy, and of good quality; productive, and a profitable market variety. November.

Cooper's Market—Medium size, conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow; flesh white, firm, tender, rather acid; valuable for marketing. November to March.

Canada Reinette—Extra large size, flattened and ribbed; greenish yellow, with russet dots and patches; flesh firm, rich, juicy, and finely flavored; tree grows strongly, and is a good bearer. November to March.

Esopus Spitzenberg—Large; light red; rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best. November to January.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; quite small, flat, regularly formed; skin pale yellow or lemon color, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy, and excellent; bears abundantly. December to May.

Lady's Sweet—Large, roundish; green and red, quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly, and perfumed; a good bearer; one of the best winter sweet apples. November to May.

Lawver (new)—Large, roundish flat; mild subacid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower, and very hardy; bears well; very promising late market variety. December to May.

Mann (new)—Large, fine, smooth fruit, which resembles the Rhode Island Greening in color and shape, and equally good in quality; keeps well until May; a most profitable sort; tree upright, and a good grower.

Nero (new)—A very beautiful winter apple; tree a good grower and a profuse bearer; prized for its good size, fine appearance, and remarkable keeping qualities; large; skin very smooth, richly streaked with red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and rich, tender and sprightly in spring; an excellent table fruit, and valuable market sort. February to May.

Newton Pippin (Yellow)—Large, firm, crisp, juicy, rich, and highly flavored; a great favorite in California, and is more extensively planted than any other variety. December to April.

Nickajack—Fruit large; skin greenish yellow, striped and shaded with pale and deep red; flesh yellow, rather compact, but mild, juicy, and very pleasant; one of the best Southern varieties. November to March.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, and quite covered, on the sunny side, with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic; very popular in some sections; very rapid and erect grower. January to May.

Ortley (White Bellflower)—Fruit large, oblong, conic; greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity; flesh white, fine grained and tender, juicy, subacid, very pleasant; good to very good. November to February.

Peck's Pleasant—Fruit large, roundish; smooth skin; beautiful yellow, with a bright blush when ripe; flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy, crisp and aromatic. November to March.

Pewaukee (new)—A seedling of the Duchess of Oldenberg; large, round; bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; flesh white, tender, and juicy, subacid. January to May.

Rome Beauty—Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, crisp, subacid; tree a moderate grower. December to February.

Red Canada (Steel's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate; red, tender, crisp, rich, subacid, refreshing, and delicious. December.

Rawles Janet (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich, and juicy, tender and good. January to May.

Smith's Cider—Large; skin yellowish, shaded and striped with red; flesh whitish, tender, crisp, and pleasant; tree vigorous and very productive. November to January.

Stark—Large; yellow, nearly covered with mixed red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, mild, subacid; tree upright, vigorous grower, hardy, early and profuse bearer; one of the most profitable long-keeping apples. January to May.

Sonoma Seedling—This apple originated in Sonoma County, California, and promises well as a first-class winter apple; size, medium to large; striped and marbled with red on yellow ground; flesh tender and agreeable. December to January.

Swaar—Large; pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; tender, with a mild, rich flavor; moderate grower; one of the best. December to March.

Talman's Sweeting—One of the best winter sweet apples; bright yellow; flesh tender; a great bearer and vigorous grower; the most valuable baking apple. November to March.

Vandervere (New York)—Large; yellow striped with red; rich and fine; a most excellent variety. November to January.

Walbridge (new)—Large; striped with red; handsome; of excellent quality, and holds its flavor to the last; one of the most profitable late-keeping sorts. January to May.

Wagener—A beautiful, rich apple, with firm flesh; a good keeper and productive bearer; color, bright red and yellow, striped; excellent. January.

THE WEALTHY.

Wealthy (new)—Originated near St. Paul, Minnesota; fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, subacid; tree very hardy, vigorous, and productive; handsome; of first quality, and a good keeper. November to January.

White Winter Pearmain—Large; pale yellow; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to February.

Wine Sap—Fruit medium size, oblong; skin dark red, striped; flesh rich, crisp, and high flavored. November to February.

Yellow Bellflower—A fine, large yellow apple, crisp and juicy flesh, and sprightly subacid flavor; in use all winter; very valuable. November to February.

CRAB APPLES.

General Grant—Large size for a crab, round; yellow, entirely red on sunny side; flesh white, moderately fine grained, very mild, subacid. Late autumn.

Hyslop—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty, and hardiness; late; tree remarkably vigorous.

Marengo—Originated at Marengo, Illinois, and described as follows: "Fruit large and for its class roundish; bright, warm red on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy."

Montreal Beauty—One of the most beautiful of the crabs; fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellowish, firm, acid.

Paul's Imperial—Fruit roundish, oblate, about one and one-half inches in diameter; skin yellow, almost wholly covered with bright red; flesh yellowish, firm, tender, and moderately juicy, with a fresh acidi y.

Red Siberian—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful. Tree an erect, free grower; bears when two or three years old.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

Van Wyck—A seedling which originated in Duchess County, New York. Described as large; skin mottled with bright red; flesh white, firm, sweet.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large, and of a beautiful golden yellow color.

PEARS—SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large size; clear yellow skin; flesh fine grained, buttery, very juicy, with a high aromatic flavor. The best early pear. Very valuable for market and canning. August.

Beurre Gifford—Medium size; greenish yellow; fine flavor. Very early and productive. July.

Bloodgood—Medium; yellow, dotted with russet; rich and delicious; first quality. July.

Brockworth Park—A new, large, and beautiful pear; juicy, melting, and excellent. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite—A splendid new pear resembling the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; fine, melting, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. August.

Dearborn Seedling—Medium size, immediately succeeding the Bloodgood; clear yellow color, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting, and delicious. July.

Doyenne d' Ete—Small, sweet, and good; vigorous and productive; one of the first pears to ripen.

Le Conte (new)—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand pear and a cultivated variety; fruit large and pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality good; extremely prolific. Fruit ships well. July and August.

Madaline—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; one of the earliest. June to July.

Souvenir du Congress—A new and valuable variety; large to very large; it bears a strong resemblance to the Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, with a bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh much like the Bartlett in quality, with a less-defined musky flavor. Ripens before the Bartlett.

Tyson—Medium size; of excellent quality; good grower and bearer. August.

PEARS—AUTUMN.

Beurre Bosc—A large, fine pear; russety yellow; highest flavor; flesh white, melting, very buttery and delicious. September.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large; beautiful yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored; valuable for market; bears transportation well. October and November.

Beurre d' Anjou—Large, russety yellow, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor. Tree a full grower and good bearer. October to November.

Beurre Diel—Large; dull yellow, dotted; sugary, rich and delicious. October.

Beurre Hardy—Large; greenish yellow, with light russet; buttery, vinous, and highly perfumed; bears transportation well. Tree vigorous and productive. September and October.

Beurre Superfine—Fruit medium, roundish; flesh exceedingly juicy, buttery, melting, with brisk vinous flavor; much esteemed. September.

B. S. Fox—A seedling raised by the late B. S. Fox, of the largest size; rich russety red in color, or in some specimens golden russet; flesh fine grained, buttery, juicy, with an exceedingly pleasant, subacid flavor; quality decidedly best; its size, its characteristic flavor and abundant juice, and its qualities as a shipping pear, render it a most valuable addition to our list of autumn fruits. September and October.

Belle Lucrative—A large and delicious pear, rich and melting, and a certain bearer; productive. September.

Columbia—Large size, showy; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a sweet aromatic flavor; a good shipping pear. October.

Doyenne du Comice—Fruit large, fine; yellow; buttery, juicy, sweet, rich, slightly aromatic; very good; core small. September and October.

Duchess d' Angouleme—Very large; dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery, and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. September and October.

Doyenne Boussock—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous flavor; valuable for market. September.

Flemish Beauty—Large, nearly covered with reddish brown where exposed to the sun. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most pears, even before it parts readily from the tree; if it is then ripened in the house it is always fine. September.

Howell—Large; light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree a good grower and bears well; valuable. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid (new)—A cross between the Chinese Sand pear and the Bartlett; commences bearing very young, and produces regular and abundant crops of fruit; large; russety yellow; flesh white, buttery, and juicy; quality good. October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, yellow and red, beautiful and good; vigorous grower and immense bearer. September.

Lawrence —Medium size; bright yellow; flesh tender and melting. Tree a fair grower and abundant bearer. October.

Mount Vernon—Fruit medium to large; color rich cinnamon russet with reddish cheek; flesh juicy, crisp, melting, with a spicy vinous flavor. November.

Seckel—Our favorite native pear, unequaled in flavor, but of only medium or small size; very slow grower, suited to almost any locality.

Swan's Orange (*Onondaga*)—A very large, melting, and highly-flavored yellow pear; productive. October.

Urbaniste—A large, melting, buttery pear of first quality. Tree a compact and beautiful grower. September to October.

White Doyenne—Size medium to large; skin smooth, clear, pale yellow, regularly sprinkled with small dots; flesh white, fine grained, very buttery, melting, rich, high flavored and delicious. September.

PEARS—WINTER.

Anna Nellis (new)—Medium size and excellent keeping pear, recently introduced from France. February to March.

Beurre Brettonneau—Large, golden yellow; flesh fine, yellowish white, sugary, in.ous, pleasantly perfumed; good; keeps until April.

Beurre Gris d' Hiver—Large; golden yellow, with fine sunny cheek, sprinkled with dots; juicy, melting, rich flavor; very good. November to December.

Doyenne d' Alencon—Large; yellow; sugary, very rich flavor. December to January.

Easter Beurre—Large; fine grained, very buttery, rich, sweet flavor. One of the best winter pears. December to March.

Emile d' Heyst—Fruit very large, oblong, pyriform; skin clear yellow, with brownish cheek in sun, netted and patched in sun with russet; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and excellent; a good keeper. December.

Glou Morceau—Large; fine; yellow; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, very melting, with a rich, sugary flavor, with no admixture of acid. Sometimes astringent in heavy soils; very good. November and December.

Josephine de Malines—Medium to large; yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy, sweet; a fine keeper. January.

Pound Pear—A monstrous, very showy fruit, often weighing three pounds; yellow, red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive.

P. Barry—This pear was originated by the late B. S. Fox, of San Jose, and is acknowledged by our best judges to possess qualities unequaled by any of our long-keeping pears. It is large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich, golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous, and rich; an early and prolific bearer. December and January.

Vicar of Winkfield—Large, long; yellow; splendid for baking.

Winter Nellis—Medium size; yellow with gray russet; very juicy, and of the highest flavor; best winter pear, and valuable for market. November to January.

Winter Seckel (Dana's Hovey)—Medium size; this is one of the highest flavored pears; ranks next to the Seckel, which it much resembles. December.

DWARF PEARS ON QUINCE STOCK.

The following varieties we recommend for planting in small gardens in cities and towns, where there is not sufficient space for standard trees. These dwarfs may be grown successfully, and prove highly remunerative in suitable localities, and will produce fruit much earlier.

Bartlett, Seckel, Beurre Hardy, Doyenne du Comice, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Beurre Diel, White Doyenne, Easter Beurre, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nellis and Winter Seckel.

CHERRIES.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Belle d' Orleans—Medium size; pale yellow; flesh tender, very juicy and sweet. Tree vigorous. May and June.

Bigarreau Cleveland—Large size; bright red with yellow; fine, juicy and sweet flavor. June.

Bigarreau Napoleon (Royal Ann)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red check; flesh very firm, juicy, and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. Late.

Bigarreau Rockport—Large; red; firm, juicy, sweet, and rich; vigorous and productive. June.

Black Eagle—One of the finest black cherries; large; black; very tender, rich and high flavored. Late.

Black Tartarian—Fruit very large; bright purplish black; tender, rich and delicious. Tree a very upright grower and productive; most popular of the black cherries.

Burr's Seedling—Fruit large; whitish yellow, shaded with light red; flesh tender, with a sweet, rich, excellent flavor; vigorous grower and productive.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; very tender, sweet, and juicy; fine for dessert.

Early Purple Guigne—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart shaped; tender, juicy and sweet; rather a slender grower, but productive. May to June.

Elkhorn (Tradescant's Blackheart)—A fine, large, black cherry; very firm; productive.

Elton—Large; pale yellow with red cheek; juicy; very rich, luscious flavor. Early.

Governor Wood—Very large; rich yellow, with a red cheek; juicy and sweet; one of the very best.

Great Bigarreau (Monstrous de Mezel)—Very large; dark red, almost black; firm and juicy. Tree a strong grower. Late.

Knight's Early Black—Large; black; tender, juicy, rich, and excellent.

Luelling (Black Republican)—A new cherry from Oregon, supposed to be a cross between the Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and color of the latter. Very late and good.

Major Francis—A large, black, early cherry, of fine flavor, and ripening before the Black Tartarian. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best early cherries.

Pontiac—Large; dark purplish red; half tender, juicy and agreeable.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—A new, black cherry of the largest size, later than Great Bigarreau; very firm, and of excellent promise as a market and shipping variety.

Tradescant's Blackheart (Elkhorn)—Large, heart-shaped; deep, glossy black; very solid and firm; dark purple; moderately juicy.

Werder's Early Black—An early variety, moderately productive; tree vigorous, spreading; fruit large, black, tender, sweet, and excellent.

Willamette—A seedling from the Royal Anne; large; light red; sweet. Tree an upright and vigorous grower.

Windsor—A seedling originated by Mr. Jas. Dougall, Windsor, Canada, and sent out by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry as a *promising and valuable late variety* for market and for family use. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn: *flesh remarkably firm*, and of fine quality.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy, and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful, and popular of all light-colored cherries.

Dukes and Morellos.

Belle de Choisy—Medium; pale red; beautiful, tender, juicy, sweet and rich, but rather shy bearer.

Belle Magnifique—Fruit large; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly subacid, one of the finest of this class of cherries.

Early Richmond—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor; good for cooking

Empress Eugenie—Fruit large; dark red, very rich, tender and subacid; a superior variety.

Louis Phillippe—Large size; flesh red, tender, juicy, with a mild, subacid flavor; an excellent variety.

May Duke—Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive.

Olivet—A new Duke variety, of French origin; unlike most others of its class it is said to be very early, and to ripen over a long period; fruit very large, globular, and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet subacidulous flavor.

Reine Hortense—Very large; finely mottled, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous grower and productive.

PLUMS.

Bleeker's Gage—Medium to large; yellow; rich, sweet and luscious in flavor; ripens in August.

Bavay's Green Gage (Late Greeen Gage)—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary, rich, excellent flavor. Late.

Blood Plum of Satsuma—Large; dark red with curiously mottled skin; flesh red, delicious Tree vigorous, with dark bark and oval leaves.

Botan—Round; red; very sweet and delicious; a good shipper; tree a heavy bearer.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red; juicy and good; fine early plum, adhering partially to the stone.

Chabot Blood—A novel and remarkable addition to our fruits. The size is medium, stem very short, and of a brick red or cinnabar color; flesh firm, fine brick red color; very juicy and sweet, and with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Cherry Plum—A very early, medium-sized plum; pale red; sweet, juicy and subacid.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet, adheres to the stone.

Coe's Late Red—Medium size, round; dark red; rich, vinous flavor; hangs on the tree a long time. October to November.

Columbia—Very large; round; brownish purple; very rich and sugary; parts freely from the stone.

Clyman—Originated in Napa Valley; mottled reddish purple with beautiful blue; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet; valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening, being fully two weeks ahead of the Peach plum, and almost as large. Very prolific.

Damson—Fruit small, oval; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; ripens in September.

KELSEY'S JAPAN.

Duane's Purple—Very large, oval; reddish purple; juicy and sweet. Tree a good grower. ugust.

De Caradeuc—Medium, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet, and vinous; prolific. July.

Early Golden Drop—Small; bright yellow; sugary, rich, and sweet; separates freely from the stone. Early July.

General Hand—Very large, roundish oval; greenish yellow; parts freely from the stone; very productive and good for drying.

Green Gage—Small, round; greenish yellow, with brown dots; exceedingly melting and juicy; flavor sprightly, and very luscious. Early August.

Huling's Superb—Fruit very large, roundish oval; greenish yellow; flesh rather coarse, with a brisk and excellent flavor.

Ickworth's Imperatrice—Medium size; purple; sweet, juicy, rich, and firm; a late and valuable shipping variety.

Imperial Gage—Medium size, oval; greenish; juicy, sweet and rich; valuable for canning. August.

Jefferson—Large, oval; golden yellow, with reddish cheek; very rich, juicy, luscious, and highly flavored; parts from the stone. August.

Jenny Lucas—A fine, large, yellow Chickasaw, ripening before Wild Goose.

Kelsey's Japan—This remarkable plum has been in bearing in the Kelsey orchard, near Berkeley, Cal., since 1876, fully establishing its successful culture in this climate. The fruit is of very large size, heart shape (7 to 9 inches in circumference), and very attractive in appearance, being of a rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red, with a thick, white bloom; flesh greenish yellow, excellent quality, very juicy, melting, rich, and sweet, with a high, vinous flavor; texture firm and meaty, remaining solid longer than any other variety; pit very small; a most valuable plum for shipping long distances; tree moderate grower; regular and abundant bearer; valuable for canning, drying, and marketing. September.

Kœnig Claude—A very early blue plum, richly colored and of fine flavor; about the size or a little larger than Royal Hative, and ripening about a month earlier; valuable on account of its earliness.

McLaughlin—Fruit large, round; greenish yellow; firm, rich, and sugary. August.

Peach Plum—Very large, roundish; brownish red, pleasant; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse grained, but juicy, and of a pleasant flavor; freestone. July.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; golden yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary, and melting; parts freely from the stone; a favorite canning sort. July and August.

Prince Englebert—A new purple plum from Belgium; very large; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sugary; separates from the stone; very good. August.

Prince of Wales—Fruit large, round; reddish purple, with a thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, sprightly flavor.

SIMON PLUM.

Simon Plum (Prunus Simoni)—A native of China, ripening in July. It is of large size, a brick red color, with yellow flesh of a peculiar flavor, and will keep a long time after being pulled from the tree. Tree thrifty and upright grower.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, roundish; deep purple; sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained, sweet and subacid.

Red Egg (Red Magnum Bonum)—Large, oval; deep red; rather firm and coarse, with a subacid flavor.

Rivers' Early Prolific Medium size; purple; juicy and good; freestone. Tree hardy and a prodigious bearer. One of the heaviest plums known.

Royal Hative—An early plum of French origin; medium size, roundish; skin light purple; flesh yellow amber, with rich, high flavor, and parts from the stone; very good.

Shropshire Damson—A medium-sized variety; preferred to the common Damson for preserving.

Smith's Orleans—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple, covered with a deep blue bloom; flesh deep yellow, a little firm, very juicy, with a brisk, rich, vinous flavor.

Victoria (Sharp's Emperor)—A beautiful English plum, very vigorous and productive; large, round, oval; light yellow, marbled and shaded with light lilac and purple; flesh golden yellow, fair quality.

Washington—A magnificent large plum, roundish; deep yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating from the stone.

Wild Goose—An improved variety of Chickasaw plum; large; bright red, with a gray bloom; juicy, sweet, good, and very productive.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; flesh yellow, rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet. Valuable for showy sweetmeats and preserves.

Yellow Gage—Above medium; yellow; oval; juicy and rich; remarkably vigorous and productive.

PRUNES.

Brignole—Medium, oblong; skin pale yellow, with a reddish cheek towards the sun; flesh very rich and sweet, from which the finest prunes are made in Provence, France.

Bulgarian—A variety cultivated in Alameda County under this name; above medium size; almost round; dark purple; sweet and rich, with a pleasant acid flavor. Tree a vigorous grower, and an early, regular, profuse bearer. Valuable as a dried fruit.

Datte de Hungarie (Hungarian Date Prune)—A recent introduction, with large and very long fruit; skin dark purple, covered with a whitish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, firm, with a very rich flavor, resembling the German prune; it parts freely from the stone, and makes a good drying prune.

Fellenberg (Large German Prune, Swiss Prune, Italian Prune)—Medium size, oval; dark purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive.

French Prune (Petite d' Agen, Burgundy Prune)—The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size, egg-shaped; violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich, and sugary; very prolific bearer.

German Prune (Common Quetsche)—From this variety the dried prunes exported from Germany are made; the name, however, has been applied in this State to numerous plums and prunes, which are all sold under it. The fruit of the true German prune is long, oval, and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, with a peculiar pleasant flavor; separates readily from the stone. September.

Golden Prune—Originated from seed of the Italian prune; somewhat larger than its parent, of light golden color, exquisite flavor, and dries beautifully, the dried fruit averaging twenty-four to the pound. It is easily peeled, and separates readily from the stone, which is quite small for the size of the fruit. The tree is a beautiful grower, with a heavy dark green foliage, and abundant bearer.

Hungarian Prune (Grosse Prune d' Agen)—Very large; dark red; juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets.

Robe de Sargent—A variety lately introduced from France. It is this which, in a dried state, forms the celebrated "*Pruneau d' Agen;*" fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple approaching black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, slightly adhering to the stone; a valuable drying and preserving variety.

Silver Prune—Originated with W. H. Prettyman, of Oregon; it is said to be a seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, which it much resembles. In the judgment of fruit experts it is entitled to rank with the best drying plums and prunes, because of its large size, handsome appearance and superior flavor.

St. Catherine—Medium size, narrowing considerably towards the stalk; skin very pale yellow, overspread with thin white bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, rather firm, and adheres partially to the stone; flavor sprightly, rich, and perfumed; a fine old variety of late prunes.

St. Martin's Quetsche—A very late variety of prune from Germany; hardy and good bearer; fruit medium sized, ovate; skin pale yellow, covered with a violet bloom; flesh yellowish, with a rich and excellent flavor; separates readily from the stone. October.

Wangenheim—A new prune from Germany; fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh rather firm, greenish yellow, juicy, sugary, rich, separates from the stone. Ripens in August.

Tragedy Prune—A new prune originated by Mr. Runyon, near Courtland, in Sacramento County. It would seem to be a cross between the German prune and Duane's Purple. Fruit medium size, nearly as large as the Duane Purple; looks much like it, only it is more elongated; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet, frees readily from the pit. Its early ripening (in June) makes it very valuable as a shipping fruit.

PEACHES—FREESTONE VARIETIES.

RIPENING NEARLY IN THE ORDER NAMED.

Briggs' May—Originated with J. B. Briggs, Marysville, Cal. Medium size, round; white skin with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet. A valuable early variety.

Alexander—Generally considered to be the best very early freestone; medium to large size; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; very juicy, sweet, and of good quality; valuable as an early market sort.

Amsden's June—Similar to the preceding in all respects, excepting that its hardiness renders it preferable in localities where other early sorts are more subject to curl.

Waterloo—Medium to large, round; skin pale whitish green in the shade, marbled with red and crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous.

Gov. Garland—A large early peach, of rich, rosy hue, delicious flavor, and of exquisite fragrance when fully ripe. This and the preceding varieties, although classed as freestones, adhere more or less to the stone.

Early Rivers—Large; creamy white, with blush cheek; very juicy and sweet; too tender for long carriage.

Yellow St. John—A favorite Southern kind, nearly the size of Early Crawford, but of better quality; orange yellow, with deep red cheek.

Mountain Rose—Large, round; white, with bright cheek; firm and good in every way, either for shipping or evaporating.

Hale's Early—An early and very profitable market peach; medium size, and nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich, sweet.

Strawberry—Medium size, oval; skin marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich, and a very delicious flavor.

Ford's Improved—A new peach from Texas; of the largest size; white with splashes of red; flesh white, rich, and of the highest and most delicious flavor; it ripens there in the first days of June, and comes to us very highly recommended by the introducer and others. We have not fruited it as yet.

Large Early York—Above medium, roundish; skin whitish, clear rich red cheek in the sun; flesh almost white, fine grained, juicy, excellent.

Grosse Mignone—Large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellowish white, melting, juicy, but with very rich, high, vinous flavor.

Jennie Worthen—Free; very large and delicious; flesh yellow; highly recommended from Southern Illinois.

Foster—A large yellow peach, resembling Early Crawford, but of better quality, and ripening a few days earlier. The fruit is very uniform in size.

Early Crawford—A magnificent large yellow peach, of good quality. Its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. It is probably more extensively planted than any other sort.

George the Fourth—Large; white, with a red cheek, flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, and bears moderate crops of the best quality.

Cooledge's Favorite—A popular New England peach; large, roundish; skin clear, smooth, white, with a crimson cheek; flesh very melting, with a rich, sweet, and high flavor.

Royal George—A beautiful and high-flavored peach; rather large, globular, broad; skin white, with deep red cheek; flesh whitish, very red at the stone, very rich, and of the highest flavor.

Mary's Choice—Large; yellow; resembling Early Crawford, but ripening later.

Noblesse—A large, roundish English peach; pale green, marked with delicate red on the cheek; flesh pale greenish white to the stone; very juicy.

Old Mixon Free—Large, roundish, or slightly oval; skin pale yellowish white, marbled with red, the cheek a deep red; flesh white, tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary and vinous flavor.

Morris White—The most popular and well-known white peach; large, oval; skin white, with a creamy tint when fully ripe; flesh white to the stone; melting, juicy, sweet, and rich.

Wager—Large; yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy, and of fine flavor. Origin, Miller's Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested, and bears uniform and large crops even when other sorts fail. It has been pronounced by experts to be the most delicious sort when canned. The pit is very small for the size of the peach. Ripens one week after Early Crawford. Freestone.

Wheatland—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford.

Elberta—A cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling; free; exceeding large; yellow, highly colored and flavored; firm; probably no finer freestone existing.

Newhall—Originated with Sylvester Newhall, of San Jose. A superb peach, of very large size; skin yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and rich, vinous flavor. Ripens about one week before Late Crawford. Tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous, and not affected by curl, like Late Crawford.

Stump the World—A large and showy New Jersey peach; skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and high flavored.

Late Crawford—Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor; a well-known popular variety.

Thissel's Free—Large; flesh white to the pit; skin white, slight blush in the sun; quality very good; valuable for canning; a California seedling, ripening shortly after Late Crawford.

Muir—This very remarkable peach originated with G. M. Thissel, of Winters, Cal., who gives the following description: "I believe it to be a seedling from the Early Crawford, though the tree does not resemble the Crawford; the leaf is more like a willow. It is an excellent bearer, does not curl. The fruit is large to very large; is a very free stone; never saw one stick to the pit. It is a fine shipper, and one of the best canning peaches in the United States. It requires but little sugar, and many pronounce it sweet enough without any. As a drying peach, it excels all others ever introduced into the market."

Columbia—Freestone; large; skin pale yellow, with dim red marblings; very firm, fine, buttery, yellow flesh; valuable for drying or shipping; ripens with Susquehanna.

Susquehanna—A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor.

Lovell—A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning peach.

Late Admirable—A most delicious French peach; very large, roundish; skin pale greenish yellow, with a pale red cheek; flesh greenish white, very juicy, with delicate, exquisite flavor.

Ward's Late Free—Rather large, roundish; skin white, with beautiful crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent.

Brandywine—A large, yellow peach closely resembling in size and appearance Late Crawford, but ripening three weeks later, coming in with, or a few days later than, Smock's Late Free. Flesh yellow.

Picquet's Late—Large to very large; round, sometimes a little flattened; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and perfumed. A very desirable late peach.

Smock's Late Free—Large; yellow, mottled with red; moderately rich and juicy.

Beer's Smock—A seedling of, and resembling the above, but generally preferred.

La Grange—Large; greenish white, slightly reddened in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy, sweet, and rich. The lateness and color of this peach make it a desirable sort for canning or preserving. September.

Salway—A large, yellow, English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting, and rich; the most valuable late market variety.

Bonanza—A magnificent, very large, very late, freestone peach of recent introduction, ripening fifteen days later than Salway; beautiful red cheek; white flesh; fine quality; vigorous and productive. A valuable acquisition.

Bilyeu's Late—A very late peach, ripening after Smock and Salway; large; white, with a beautiful blush; flesh white.

PEACHES—CLINGSTONE VARIETIES.

Yellow Tuscan (Tuskena)—A large, yellow cling, ripening about the same time as Early Crawford. It is a fine shipping peach, and especially desirable in this way on account of its early ripening qualities.

Blood—Large; skin deep claret, with deep red veins, downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing; esteemed by some for pickling and preserving.

Old Mixon—Large, roundish; skin yellowish white, dotted with red, or with a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with a very rich, high flavor.

Chinese—A very popular peach in the South; of immense size, oblong; skin creamy white, beautifully mottled; flesh white, juicy, and of high flavor.

Large White—Fruit large, round; skin white, with light red cheek; flesh tender, sweet and full of juice. The greatest favorite for preserving in brandy and sugar.

Lemon—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped cling; skin fine, yellow; flesh firm, yellow, with a rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid flavor.

Sellers'—A variety of Orange Cling of the largest size, raised by Mrs. Sellers, of Antioch; skin fine yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich; a very desirable sort for canning.

Golden (California)—Originated with A. T. Hatch, Suisun Valley, and commended by him as a canning peach. Approved by G. M. Gray, Rancho Chico.

Runyon's Orange—This variety, originated with Mr. Solomon Runyon, on the Sacramento River, is much superior to the common Orange Cling, and is not subject to mildew like that variety. Fruit very large; skin yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sugary, with a decided vinous flavor.

Nichols' Orange—A large yellow cling, with purple cheek. It was introduced by Mr. James Shinn, of Niles, as a healthy, vigorous, and productive variety, in every way worthy of extensive cultivation.

Roseville—Originated in Placer County; large; white, with blush cheek next the sun; flesh white; good for canning and shipping, but liable to curl in some localities.

McKevitt's—Another California seedling peach, introduced by F. B. McKevitt, of Vacaville, Cal. Very large; flesh white to the pit, very firm, sugary and rich, with a highly vinous flavor. It bears transportation well. The tree is a remarkably strong grower, and not subject to curl. A very desirable variety for canning and market. September.

California—A variety introduced by C. W. Reed & Company, of Sacramento, and described as follows: "The fruit is very large, round, and regular in shape, nearly covered with a dark, rich red, shaded with orange; flesh is a deep yellow, with a delicate, rich, vinous flavor."

Crimson Beauty—A valuable clingstone peach, with white flesh; skin creamy yellow, with one-half of the surface covered with bright crimson. Said to be very hardy and productive.

Heath—The most delicious of all clingstones; fruit very large; skin downy, cream-colored white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender, and exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest and most luscious flavor.

Wilkins' (Ringold Mammoth Cling)—A white clingstone of the largest size; flesh white to the pit; sugary, rich, and of the highest and most delicious flavor. It is a seedling of Heath; ripens at the same time, but the tree is much hardier, and less liable to curl.

George's Late—A new peach, originating in Sacramento, where it is much esteemed; it is larger and ten days later than Newington.

McDevitt's—A variety originating in Placer County, this State. It is of the largest size, many of the single specimens weighing a pound. Skin a rich, golden yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh very solid and of a superior flavor. An excellent shipper and regular bearer.

Henrietta—A most magnificent yellow cling of largest size; skin mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, and ripens late.

APRICOTS.

Blenheim—Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich, and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Early Golden—Medium; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy, and sweet; productive. June and July.

Early Moorpark—A variety much resembling the Moorpark, but ripening some weeks earlier; flesh rich, juicy, very fine.

Hemskirk—Large, roundish, but considerably compressed, or flattened on its sides; orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender; rather more juicy and sprightly than the Moorpark, with a rich and luscious plum-like flavor. July.

Large Early—Size above medium; color orange, spotted with red; slightly downy; flesh sweet, rich, and juicy. July.

Large Early Montgamet—A large apricot, introduced from France; compressed, reddish next the sun; flesh orange yellow, very firm, with a perfumed vinous flavor; ripens one week before the Royal. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Moorpark—Very large; reddish orange; juicy, rich, and tender; a fine variety and universally esteemed. August.

Newcastle—A variety originated by C. M. Silva & Son, of Newcastle, California. Medium size, round, well shaped, a shade smaller than the Royal, and two weeks earlier; very valuable on account of its earliness; tree a good and regular bearer; fruit ships well.

Orange—Medium size; orange, tinged with red in sun; flesh dark orange, moderately juicy. July.

Peach—A very large, handsome and excellent variety, quite similar to the Moorpark; very popular in the central counties.

Pringle—California origin; medium size; pleasant flavor; clingstone. Early May.

Royal—Large, oval, slightly compressed; yellow, with orange cheek, faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange; firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. July.

St. Ambroise—A very large, early apricot; oblong, slightly compressed; of a deep yellow color, reddish next the sun, dotted with numerous brown and red specks; flesh juicy, rich and sugary; ripening about the same time as Large Early; very productive.

Smith's Triumph—A new variety, originated with W. W. Smith, the well-known fruit grower, of Vacaville, Cal., who says of it: "The Triumph is as large, or larger, than the Moorpark; skin very thin; color a deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh firm, rich, and juicy, separating freely from the stone, which is very small; ripens about ten days to two weeks before the Royal; tree a vigorous grower and very productive; an excellent shipper and canner, and heavy drier.

Turkey—Medium size, nearly round; skin deep yellow, brownish orange next to the sun; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet subacid flavor, ripening one week after Moorpark.

NECTARINES.

Boston—Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush, and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone.

Downton—Large, roundish oval; pale green, with a deep violet red cheek; melting, rich, and very good; free.

Early Newington—Large; pale green, nearly covered with bright red, much marbled and mottled with very dark red, and coated with thin bloom; juicy, rich, and sweet; one of the best cling-stone nectarines.

Hardwick—Very large; pale green, with a deep violet red cheek; juicy, melting, rich, and high flavored; separates from the stone. Early August.

New White—Large; white; nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; stone small, and separates freely. August.

Pitmaston Orange—Large, roundish; rich, orange yellow, with a dark, brownish red cheek, streaked at the union of the two colors; flesh deep yellow, melting, juicy, rich, sweet, and of excellent flavor; free. August.

Stanwick—A new, late variety; large; pale greenish white, shaded into deep, rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich and sugary.

Victoria (new)—Large; greenish yellow, crimson on the sunny side; flesh rich and sweet; the finest of all the English varieties.

QUINCES.

Apple or **Orange**—Large, roundish, with short neck; fruit a beautiful bright golden yellow color; an old favorite sort. September.

Anger's—Large; yellow; a strong growing sort and abundant bearer. September and October.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair, and handsome; very productive, surpassing all others in this respect; flesh tender, flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any other fruit with which it may be cooked.

Chinese—An extraordinary variety; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and a half pounds. Growth of tree rapid and distinct.

Meech's Prolific—A new variety from New Jersey. Tree a vigorous grower and immensely productive; fruit large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Portugal—A superior variety, mild in flavor, and well adapted for marmalade and stewing; a luxuriant grower.

Rea's Mammoth—A very large and fine variety of the Orange quince, of late introduction; a strong grower and very productive.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

This new fruit from Japan is now bearing in many parts of the State, and its successful culture in California fully established. The fruit is not only beautiful in appearance, but excellent in quality, and finds a ready sale at high prices in San Francisco market. The tree is highly ornamental, with its large, dark green and glossy foliage.

Among—Large, round, a little flattened; orange color.

Haycheya—Large, oblong; rich color; one of the best.

Hyakume—This is the largest variety known, and of the very best quality.

Goshonaki—Fruit flat, medium size; of a yellowish color.

Kurokumo—Large, round, a little flattened at the stem.

Minokaki (Seedless)—Very large, oblong; high colored; often found nearly or quite without seeds.

Zingi—Medium size and fine for drying.

Masu—This is a new variety recently introduced. Fruit is of the largest size, and of excellent flavor.

PERSIMMON—AMERICAN.

The well-known native species, with large, smooth, and glossy leaves; flowers pale yellow; fruit the size of a crab apple and reddish yellow.

FIGS.

Bulletin Smyrna—A variety imported by the Bulletin Co., of San Francisco, from Smyrna, as the true fig of commerce, known as Smyrna Fig. It has not yet matured fruit in California. It is claimed in their native country the trees require to be seven to nine years old before producing their fruit in perfection.

Black Ischia—Medium size; dark violet or black; very sweet and luscious.

Brunswick—Very large; violet brown in the sun, dotted with pale brown specks; rich and excellent flavor.

Black California—Large; dark purple; very productive.

Brown Turkey—Very large; purplish brown; flesh red, and very delicious flavor.

San Pedro (Fico de St. Pietro)—Tree large and upright growing; fruit large, nearly round, and somewhat flattened; bright deep yellow in the sun; pulp rather coarse, but sweet, good flavor; requires a warm situation to bring it to perfection.

White Adriatic—This variety takes the lead of all figs planted in California, and has of late years proved the most profitable fig grown. The best dried figs have been produced from this variety. Although imported into California twenty years ago, its good qualities were not discovered until during these past six years. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit above medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, fine, exceedingly aromatic, and changes to an amber color when dried.

White Smyrna—Very large; pale yellow; a good bearer; the best in cultivation in California.

White Genoa—Fruit large; roundish; thin skin; pale yellow; fine flavor.

White Marseilles—Medium size; greenish white; sweet and rich.

White Ischia—Rather small; very hardy; yellowish green; high flavored; often ripens its fruit on two-year-old trees.

ORANGES.

The following named sorts, having been well tested in various parts of California with satisfactory results, are considered the standard varieties, and can be recommended for general cultivation.

Acapulco—Originated in Los Angeles. Fruit very large, and tree a strong grower.

Konah—Fruit very large and fine; rather thick skin; is an early and heavy bearer. This and the foregoing suffer less from the frost than any other sorts. Originated in Los Angeles.

Mediterranean Sweet—A foreign variety that has become very popular in California. Tree of rather slow growth, but bears young and ripens its fruit later than any other variety.

Maltese Blood—Fruit large and fine; when fully ripe the flesh turns to a blood red color.

Mandarin—Medium size, flattened fruit; thin rind, with a dark orange pulp; juicy and rich.

Navel—Fruit very large, and nearly seedless; one of the most popular oranges in California; does best in warm localities.

Otahaite—Is a small variety, a dwarf growing kind; blooms and bears abundantly when not over a foot high.

St. Michael—Large; pale yellow, with a thin rind; very delicious; tree an abundant bearer.

LEMONS.

Lisbon—Fruit large and full of acid juice; is the hardiest and best for all purposes.

Sweet Rind—Fruit very smooth, solid, and full of juice; the rind sweet instead of bitter. Originated in Alameda County.

Sicily—Very superior. Fruit medium size; solid, juicy, and very acid; free from the astringent taste common to many lemons.

Limes—Dulces, Mexican, Persian.

We can also furnish the following in limited quantities.

Oranges—Bergamot, Havana, Myrtle Leaved, Tangerine, St. Augustine, and Variegated Leaved.

Citrons—The Madras is considered the largest and best variety.

Shaddock—Might be called a monstrous orange. It is, however, more showy than useful; has a comparatively tasteless pulp. Its size is very large, weighing six or eight pounds. Makes a magnificent appearance in a collection of tropical fruits.

NUT TREES.

ALMONDS.

Commercial (Harriott's Seedling)—A new variety from Visalia, Cal., where it is said to be a sure cropper; shell softer than the Languedoc; nut long, of peculiar shape, quite large; kernel sweet.

Drake's Seedling—Originated with Mr. Drake, of Suisun, Solano County, Cal. It is of the Languedoc class, very prolific, and a regular, abundant bearer.

Flat Fruited or Hard Shell—Fruit large; stone thick and hard; kernel large, sweet, with an excellent flavor. Tree hardy, succeeding where the soft-shell varieties do not bear.

Golden State—Originated in Oakshade orchard, Davisville, and described by Webster Treat as a large soft shell, somewhat larger than the Languedoc, with a full, smooth-skinned meat; it parts from the hull readily, and if left on the tree drops out of itself. It ripens four or five weeks earlier than the Languedoc.

IXL—Introduced by Mr. Hatch, of Suisun, Cal., whose description we give: "Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower, with large leaves; nuts large, with, as a rule, single kernels; hulls easily, no machine being needed, nor any bleaching necessary; shell soft, but perfect. It bears heavily, and, up to and including this season, very regularly."

King's Soft Shell—Originated in San Jose, Cal.; shell very thin and soft; regular and abundant bearer.

Languedoc—A standard variety; nut large; shell thin; kernel sweet. Extensive plantations of this variety have been made with very satisfactory results.

Marie Dupuy's—A large, sweet almond, imported from France; shell very corky and soft.

Ne Plus Ultra—This is the third and latest variety of almond introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch. The tree is a sturdy and rather upright, rigid grower, but not so much so as the IXL; twigs not at all willowy; leaves rather large; extremely prolific, producing its nuts in bunches all over the twigs; nut large and long, almost invariably of one kernel; of fine flavor; hulls readily.

Nonpareil—First called *Extra*. Of a weeping style of growth; smaller foliage than the IXL, but still forms a beautiful tree. An extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper Shell type.

Paper Shell—Medium size; shell very tender, easily broken between the finger and thumb; kernel large, white, sweet, relishing.

Pistache—Medium; shell thin and tender; kernel sweet and well flavored. This variety, of all others, is the most esteemed in Provence and southern departments of France.

Sultana—A variety of the Paper Shell, smaller, but with the same delicate shell. The kernel is sweet and well flavored.

BUTTERNUT.

An ornamental tree of medium growth, quite valuable for its fruit and timber. The kernel has a peculiar oily flavor.

WALNUTS.

NATIVE VARIETIES.

American Black—Called here Eastern walnut. This noble forest tree grows freely on this coast, stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for the nuts, but also for the valuable wood it produces.

California Black—A variety indigenous in this State; makes excellent shade and avenue trees.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

A. Bijou (Large Fruited)—Nuts very large, twice or three times larger than the common walnut, and somewhat square or oblong in shape.

Chaberte—A most valuable French variety, with nuts of fair size, regular and nice shape, and extra fine quality of kernel. The tree is very productive, developing its leaves and bloom late in the spring.

Common English or Madeira Nut—Too well known to need description; being generally raised from seed, there is a great variation in the size and flavor of the fruit, thickness of the shell, and fertility of the trees.

Franquette—Nuts very large and long; one of the finest for dessert.

Mayette—Another French variety, valuable for the beauty of the nut and sweetness of the kernel. The fruit is large, and regarded as one of the best dessert nuts.

Præparturien (or Dwarf Prolific)—This is a dwarf-growing, early-bearing variety, which matures its growth well, not suffering, therefore, from early frosts. Its leaves and blossoms appear about one month later in the spring than the common English walnut, and are consequently seldom, if ever, injured by late spring frosts.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell—A variety originating with Joseph Sexton, of Santa Barbara, Cal. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and abundant bearer; the nut is large, the kernel white, sweet, and readily extracted, the shell being easily broken.

Serotina or **St. John**—Leaves and flowers of this variety are not developed until all danger of frost has passed; very productive.

Vourey—Another French variety of very excellent quality. The nuts are very large, and the shell well filled with a sweet, rich kernel. The leaves and flowers are produced late.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet—Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter. It is said to succeed well in the foothills and northern counties.

Italian or Spanish—A highly ornamental tree of free growth, esteemed alike for its beautiful foliage and valuable timber. The nut is sweet, and generally large, but the trees being raised from the seed, the fruit often varies in size and quality.

Japan Mammoth—A monstrous fruit, larger than the European, and flavored like the American Sweet. Tree bears when quite young.

Maron de Lyon—The largest of French chestnuts; fruit large, roundish, sweet and well flavored. The tree is very productive.

Maron Combale—This, like the preceding, is also a valuable variety; its fruit is very large, and the kernel rich and sweet; when roasted or boiled the inner skin peels off easily from the rather smooth surface of the kernel.

Numbo—Originated with Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville, Pa. Mr. Moon says the following of it: "Numbo is a seedling of the European chestnut; the original tree is now 40 feet high, is enormously productive, and bears every year. The quality of the nut is equal to that of any of the large chestnuts, and when boiled or roasted they can scarcely be distinguished from the American sweet chestnuts. The trees are perfectly hardy, never having been injured in the least by any of the severe winters during the past thirty years. Grafted trees usually commence to bear three or four years after grafting." We have cultivated this variety the past two years, and find them the most robust and vigorous growers we have in the nursery.

FILBERTS.

Red Hazel—Medium size; shell rather thick; kernel crimson skin, with a peculiar excellent flavor.

Kentish Cob—Not very large, oblong and somewhat compressed; shell pretty thick; of a brown color; kernel full and rich; a great bearer; the best of all the nuts.

Purple Leaved—This is an ornamental shrub, as well as productive of excellent fruit; foliage is of a deep purple or red color.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Guava—Of this delicious and useful little fruit we cultivate but the one variety, the Strawberry, the other being too tender for general planting.

HOVENIA DULCIS.

A new fruit from Japan; bears bunches of sweet berries of an excellent sweet flavor.

LOQUAT.

An ornamental evergreen tree, with large dark green leaves, and bearing bunches of yellow fruit, the size of a small plum, with a very rich, sugary and vinous flavor. Ripens in spring. We also offer a variety with very large fruit about the size of a Yellow Egg plum, of which we keep in stock grafted plants.

MEDLAR.

Nottingham—The best of the Medlars.

MULBERRY.

Downing's Everbearing—Large fruit, of purplish black color; juicy, rich, sprightly, and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

Lick's American—A variety originated by the late James Lick, apparently fully equal to Downing's Everbearing. Fruit large, black, and of exquisite flavor.

New American—An attractive lawn tree of rapid growth, with very large leaves, and producing dark-colored fruit of the largest size and most delicious flavor.

Persian—A variety of slow growth, but producing the largest and finest fruit of all mulberries. It was originally introduced from Persia, but is now extensively cultivated in the south of Europe, where it is much used in coloring wine. The fruit is large, black, one to one and a half inches long, with a fine, aromatic flavor, and abundant subacid juice, ripening in succession from July to October. In dry soils it is a good substitute for blackberries and raspberries, where these do not do well.

Russian—Introduced by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest. The timber is of the finest quality for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are said to be exceedingly durable; the fruit is as large as a Kittatinny blackberry, and produced regularly and abundantly.

OLIVES.

Columballa (*Columella*)—A valuable acquisition, on account of productiveness and superior quality of its fruit. The tree is a strong grower, succeeding well in rich or poor soil. The berries and oil are affected by the quality of the soil, however, the quality of the oil running from only good to very best, as the land is more or less adapted to olive culture. Before maturity it is one of the very best for pickles, the fruit being bright yellow, and containing very little bitterness.

Manzanillo—Fruit large and of irregular orange shape; color deep blue black, with many minute white specks; it is a freestone, and consequently highly prized for pickling; the oil is of very high grade. The tree is a rapid grower and very prolific bearer. Ripens in October.

Mission—The variety to be found at all the old missions; introduced by the Spanish padres, and until recently the only sort cultivated in California. It still holds its place as one of the most vigorous, productive, hardy, and long-lived varieties. It is yet the most extensively cultivated, and can be found in almost every county in the State, succeeding well under all circumstances, with very little care. Fruit medium size, jet black, and yielding a fine oil; can also be used for pickling; ripens late.

Nevadillo Blanco—A tree of good size, with the branches well set on, and its numerous branchlets usually bent with the weight of the fruit. The fruit is medium sized, and ripens early. It is employed for oil only, of which it yields an abundant supply of the finest grade.

Nigerina—Extremely fertile, and yielding an oil of the highest grade; fruit meduim size.

Oblonga—Elongated olive, and supposed to be the true Picholine. Its fruit is considered the best for preserving purposes, and is also dried. It produces a fine and sweet oil.

Redding Picholine—For uniformity's sake we shall hereafter designate under this name the variety heretofore cultivated by us as Picholine only. It still maintains its claim to hardihood, vigor, productiveness, and freedom from injurious insects. The fruit is small, it is true, but the yield is immense. The oil is considered of first quality, and sweet pickles (ripe or green) made from it are delicious.

Regalis—Very fertile; fruit large and round shaped; it is used solely for pickling, as the oil is only of third quality.

Rubra—A remarkable variety, bearing heavy and regular crops of medium-sized fruit. This olive is best suited for oil, is one of the sweetest, and a freestone; the oil is of the highest grade. The tree is a very rapid grower, doing well in most all kinds of soil in any way suited to olive culture; succeeds, above all others, in dry, hilly situations, almost unfit for the growth of any tree. Begins to bear when quite young.

POMEGRANATES.

Hermosillo—A new variety recently introduced, of large size and very sweet. It will undoubtedly prove profitable when this beautiful fruit is as highly appreciated as it deserves.

Paper Shell—Also a recent introduction of extraordinary fine quality. The skin is thin, hence the name; the inside covering of the pulp is also very thin; tree a heavy bearer, but more dwarf than the following. For home consumption this variety will be highly valuable.

Spanish Ruby—A new and grand sort. Fruit large; skin thick, pale yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh of the most magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic, and very sweet. A fine grower, good bearer and excellent shipper.

Sweet Fruited—Fruit very large, with sweet and juicy pulp; ripens early.

Subacid Fruited—The variety commonly grown in gardens here: it ripens late, and will hang on the tree to midwinter.

GRAPES—FOREIGN VARIETIES.

For Table, Raisins, Wine and Shipping.

Barbarossa (Prince Albert)—A very large grape of fine quality; very late.

Black Ferrar—One of the latest and most firm grapes known; will keep until February.

Black Frontignan—Berries medium size, round; bunches long; flavor rich and musky; prolific.

Black Hamburg—Berries and bunches large; one of the best grapes for general cultivation; succeeds almost everywhere.

Black Malvoisie—Bunches large and long; good for wine and table use.

Black Morocco—A large and showy grape; ripens late, and keeps well.

Berger—An excellent variety for white wine, extensively grown in Sonoma County.

Bowood Muscat—A new variety said to be a seedling of the Muscat of Alexandria; pale amber color, with a strong Muscat flavor.

California or Mission—The well-known mission wine grape.

Canon Hall—Berries large, roundish oval; whitish, juicy, rich; requires special care to grow it well.

Chasselas Musque—Berries medium size, round; yellowish white skin; thin flesh, tender, very juicy, rich, musky flavor; a delicious grape, highest flavor of the Chasselas.

Charboneaux—A heavy bearer, and makes an excellent red wine.

Corinth Black—Large, long, loose branches; berries dark purple; very productive.

Cornichon—Berries very large, oblong; covered with a beautiful bloom; skin rather thick and dark; a good shipping sort.

Duchesse of Buccleugh—A cross between the Muscat and Chasselas Musque. Berries medium, roundish; early and abundant bearer.

Flame-Colored Tokay—Bunches and berries very large, firm and sweet; valuable for market, and one of our best shipping varieties.

Fia Zagos—A large, white grape, in some parts valuable for raisins.

General Della Marmora—A very fine grape with a distinct Hamburg flavor.

Golden Champion—Bunches large; berries very large; flesh firm, juicy and very rich.

Golden Chasselas—A most excellent grape; bunches large; berries round, and larger than those of the C. de Fontainebleau; skin thin, amber color when fully ripe; flesh tender, delicious.

Golden Hamburg—An excellent, new, early grape; should not be allowed to hang long after it is ripe; very juicy, rich, sugary and vinous.

Johannisburg Riesling—The most celebrated grape of the Rhine, producing the celebrated hock wines. Bunches of medium compact berries; rather small, round; skin thin; flesh tender and juicy, sweet and high flavored.

Lady Downs—Berries large, oval; flesh firm, sweet, and richly flavored with a fine aroma. An excellent, dark-skinned grape.

Muscat Hamburg—An English variety of great reputation, equal to the Black Hamburg in size and beauty, with the musky flavor of the Muscat Alexandria.

Malaga Raisin—An excellent grape for raisins, and a good shipping variety.

Muscatello Gordo Blanco—A grape much like the Muscat of Alexandria, with smaller seeds and thinner skin; the best raisins are made of this kind.

Muscat of Alexandria—Bunches large; berries very large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich, fine Muscat flavor; a good raisin gaape. One of the best.

Primavis Frontignan—Bunches very large; berries round, large, rich, juicy and excellent.

Purple Damascus—A large, oval grape of fine quality.

Rose of Peru—Very large bunches; berries roundish, brownish black; valuable for market; one of the best.

Royal Muscadine or **Chasselas de Fontainebleau**—Bunches and berries large; amber colored when ripe; tender, rich, and delicious; valuable for table and wine.

Sultana—Long, compact bunches; berries amber colored, seedless, and make fine currants.

Trentham Black—Bunches very large; berries above medium, oval; skin tough, jet black; flesh melting, sugary, juicy, and rich; ripens with Black Hamburg, but will hang plump long after that variety has shriveled.

Verdelho or Madeira Wine Grape—Bunches large, loose; berries rather unequal in size and often without seeds; skin thin, semi-transparent; juice a little acid at first, rich and excellent at maturity.

White Frontignan—One of the oldest varieties; bunches pretty large; berries roundish, but rich and quite musky and fine.

White Sweetwater—Bunches good size, open; berries medium size, round; flesh crisp, watery, sweet but not high flavored; the first good early grape.

White Lisbon—This is the Portugal grape of commerce, which is so largely exported all over the world in jars. It is not a high-flavored, but very showy grape, and will hang a long time on the vines after maturity.

Zante—Bunches long and loose; berries very small and free from seeds; this is the best variety to make currants in the coast counties.

Zinfandel—Bunches large; requires to hang several weeks after coloring before it is ripe. One of the most valuable grapes for wine.

Cuttings of all the leading varieties of wine and table grapes, from young vineyards in Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, can be furnished. Orders should be sent in before January 1, as vine pruning begins then. Prices will be given on receipt of list of varieties and quantities wanted.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

This class of grapes can be recommended for localities where the severe winters, late and early frosts, prevent the finer foreign varieties from coming to perfection. These are also better suited for arbor and trellis growing. They all have a peculiar musky flavor.

Adirondack—A grape of excellent quality; bunch large; berries medium, tender and sweet.

Barry—Berries large, roundish; black; delicate, sweet, and tender.

Catawba—Large coppery red berries, with a rich, vinous, musky flavor; the great wine grape of Ohio and Kentucky.

Clinton—Bunches small and very compact; fine, sprightly, vinous flavor.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; is very hardy and productive, and is one of the most popular native market grapes.

Delaware—Bunches and berries small; the finest-flavored American grape.

Diana—Pale red-colored berries of a very sweet, somewhat strong, musky flavor.

Duchess—Bunch large; berries medium, roundish, pale greenish yellow; flesh tender, free from pulp, juicy, sweet, spicy, rich, and of excellent quality.

Eumelan—Bunch good size, compact shouldered; berry medium; flesh tender, sweet, excellent; one of the best table grapes.

Gœthe—Bunch and berry very large; flesh tender, melting, sweet and very delicious.

Highland—Bunch and berry large; color black with a heavy blue bloom; flesh soft, slight pulp, juicy, sweet and vinous.

Iona—Medium size; red berries of excellent high flavor.

Isabella—A strong-growing variety well adapted for arbors; berries dark purple; juicy, sweet and musky.

Martha—Bunch medium size; berries large and roundish; pale yellow; very sweet, and vinous flavor.

Moore's Early—Probably the most valuable early grape yet produced, combining hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness among its desirable qualities. Bunch large; berry large, round, black.

Niagara (New)—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round; light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive.

Rebecca—Bunch and berry medium size; a fine and delicious grape; is ranked the highest flavored of our native grapes.

Salem—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, slight pulp, ir quality one of the best.

Pocklington—A seedling of Concord. Bunch large; berry large, roundish; light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy, of good quality.

Prentiss—A seedling of the Isabella. Bunch large; berry above medium size; skin thin but firm, pale yellow when fully matured; flesh with a slight pulp, but tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant.

GOOSEBERRIES—AMERICAN.

Downing—Fruit roundish oval; whitish green, with red veins distinct; skin smooth; excellent.

Houghton's Seedling—Vigorous grower, abundant bearer; fruit of medium size; pale red; sweet and juicy; free from mildew.

Mountain Seedling—Fruit large, long, oval; dark brownish red; with long stalk; skin smooth, thick; flesh sweet; a good market variety.

Smith's Seedling—A strong grower; flesh moderately firm, sweet, and good.

GOOSEBERRIES—ENGLISH.

Berkeley (Dwinelle, Kelsey, New French)—Under all these names this variety has been introduced here. It has been sufficiently tried to determine its qualities and characteristics; it is immensely prolific, large and handsome; ripens early; was never known to mildew enough to injure the crop; always commanding the highest market price.

Champion—A new variety, introduced here from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish, oval; red; hairy; of first quality; an abundant bearer.

Industry—This is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, a great cropper, and as yet has shown no signs of mildew. The berries are of the largest size; dark red and hairy; rich and agreeable.

Lancashire Lad—Large and roundish; skin dark red and hairy; a good bearer.

Whitesmith (Woodward)—Large, roundish oblong; skin white and downy; flavor of first-rate excellence. Bush erect, and a good bearer.

CURRANTS.

Black Naples—An improved black currant; berries large.

Champagne—A distinct light pink or flesh-colored variety; desirable in a collection on account of the color.

Cherry—Very large deep red bunches; short; vigorous; productive; the variety so extensively grown for the market.

Fay's Prolific—This new currant continues to maintain all the claims made for it. It is as large as the Cherry, more uniform, fruit less acid, fully as productive, and decidedly earlier.

Fertile de Palluau—A vigorous, upright grower; bunches long; berries bright red, moderately juicy; very productive.

Gondouin White—Fruit large; whitish yellow; not so acid as the red varieties.

Imperial Yellow—Very large, yellow bunches; very long, from four to five inches.

La Varsaillaise—A native of France. Fruit very large, red; bunches long, very beautiful and productive; resembles the Cherry in general character.

Lee's Black Prolific—Claimed to be the largest in berry and bunches, and best in quality and productiveness of any black variety yet introduced.

Prince Albert—Fruit very large; light red; late in ripening; plants very vigorous and productive.

Red Dutch—The earliest of the red currant; very productive.

White Dutch—A well-known white variety; vigorous and productive.

White Grape—Bunches and berries large; whitish yellow; sweet and good flavor.

RASPBERRIES.

Belle d' Fontenay—Very large, roundish, conical; purplish red; sprightly, rich and firm; will produce a second crop in autumn if the canes are cut to the ground in spring.

Caroline—A Yellow Cap variety; medium to large; orange red; very hardy and prolific.

Clarke—Large; light red; quite firm; high flavored and productive.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—Berries of the largest size; very firm; deep rich crimson, very handsome; flavor excellent; strong, vigorous grower; one of the very best for market.

Fastolf—Large; purplish red; juicy, high flavored and productive.

Franconia—Fruit very large; purplish red; juicy; a little acid, but of pure quality; canes strong and productive.

Herstine—Large, oblong; crimson; moderately firm; juicy flavor, subacid, and very good; an abundant bearer, one of the best.

Hansell—A new variety; medium to large; bright crimson; firm, fine flavor; canes vigorous, hardy and productive; earliest of all.

Hornet—A French variety; very large, conical; crimson red; of the best quality.

Large-Fruited Monthly—A large, red, good fruit; canes long and slender; one of the earliest to ripen, and if watered during summer will bear continually.

Parnell—Large, long; dark red; moderately firm, juicy, and of fair quality.

Reliance—Fruit large; dark red; with a rich, sprightly, and acid flavor; vigorous and productive.

Red Antwerp (English)—Of large size and high flavor; an old standard variety.

Turner—Medium size; moderately firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous and productive; much esteemed for its good quality, and the great hardiness of the plant.

Yellow Antwerp—Fruit large; pale yellow; sweet and rich; a beautiful and excellent fruit.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES.

Doolittle Black Cap—Very hardy and productive; much esteemed for cooking and preserving.

Gregg—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family; fruit larger than Mammoth Cluster; ripens some days later; hardy, vigorous grower, and great bearer.

Mammoth Cluster—Large and very productive; of the Black Cap quality; good.

Ohio—A variety of the Black Cap much esteemed for drying; plant hardy and prolific; fruit of good quality.

Davison's Thornless—An early variety of the Black Cap; canes without thorns.

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy, black, handsome fruit, of excellent quality. The fruit ripens early, and the plant does not sucker.

Mammoth—An early and excellent variety; a strong grower, and perfectly hardy.

BLACKBERRIES.

Ancient Briton—A Welsh variety, held in high estimation in the Eastern States as a profitable and valuable variety. The plant is vigorous, healthy and extremely hardy, producing numerous luscious berries.

Crandall's Early—We have been unable to determine the difference between this and Texas Extra Early. Large, firm, and very good flavor. It ripens fully two weeks before any other sort, and continues to bear through the whole blackberry season.

Dorchester—An old excellent variety. Fruit large, oblong, conic; of deep shining black; sweet, high flavored; very hardy and vigorous.

Early Harvest—A very early variety; of medium size and fair quality.

Erie (New)—Said to be the only large, productive, absolutely hardy blackberry yet introduced. Originated in Northern Ohio. Free from rust and all other diseases, and wonderfully productive (exceeding even the prolific Lawton), bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. Fruit very large; excellent quality; handsome and firm, and ripens exceedingly early; uniform both in size and shape.

Evergreen—Introduced here from Oregon; origin unknown; beautiful, cut-leaved foliage, which it retains during the winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich, and delicious. It continues to ripen from July to November, which makes it one of the best berries for family use.

KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY.

Kittatinny—Fruit large, roundish, conical; rich, glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet, and excellent; the variety almost exclusively planted in this vicinity for market.

Lawton—Fruit large; ripens late; very productive.

Snyder—A very hardy variety, extensively cultivated in the Western States.

Wilson's Early—A hardy, productive sort; very large and early.

Wilson Junior—A seedling of Wilson's Early; larger, earlier, and better than its parent.

STRAWBERRIES

Bidwell—Very large; fair; distinctly conical; generally regular; color bright, glossy crimson; flesh firm, good quality; a valuable early berry.

CaptainJack—Very productive; bears heavy crops of medium-size berries; succeeds best on heavy soil.

ColonelCheney—This variety is coming into favor as a market berry; is a good grower and heavy bearer; its berries are more perfect if planted near another variety.

Cinderella—Large, conical, and regular; bright, glossy, scarlet color; very firm, and of good quality; very late, and exceedingly productive.

Crescent Seedling—One of the most productive strawberries; medium size; bright scarlet color, and good flavor.

Cumberland Triumph—Very large; handsome and showy; beautiful light red color; pleasant and agreeable flavor; vigorous grower, and productive.

Duchess—Medium size; very early; round and uniform; light crimson; flesh firm, good, and sprightly; one of the best early varieties.

Duncan—Among the newer sorts, this is one of the best; it is large and early, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; requires a rich, strong soil, and high culture.

Forest Rose—A new variety of great excellence; large, handsome and productive; quality best; a good shipper.

Gandy—A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, combining the size, beauty, high quality, firmness, vigor and lateness of these two excellent varieties. It has perfect blossoms, is prolific in bearing, and in vigor and growth has no superior. The berries are of uniform large size, of a bright crimson color, and so firm as to keep in good condition for several days after ripe. Altogether it is one of the best of the new varieties.

Glendale—A new, late variety; very large; late; firm, and good flavor; plant a strong grower, and productive

Jucunda—A fine old variety; fruit large and handsome and very firm; it succeeds best on heavy, rich loam.

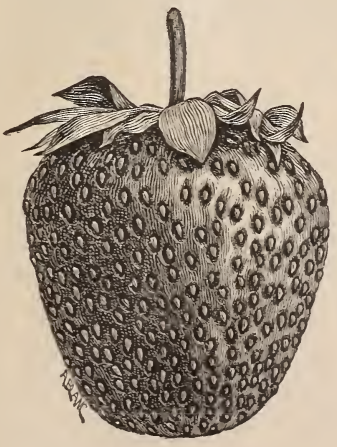
Jessie—On rich soil and with good culture this is a valuable sort. It is fairly productive, and the berries average large, of great beauty and high quality.

Longfellow—Very large; firm, of meaty consistency, and rich, sprightly flavor; dark crimson color; strong, healthy grower, and productive.

May King—A seedling of the Crescent, and regarded as a very promising sort for the market; vigorous; very productive; fruit large; bright red, handsome; early.

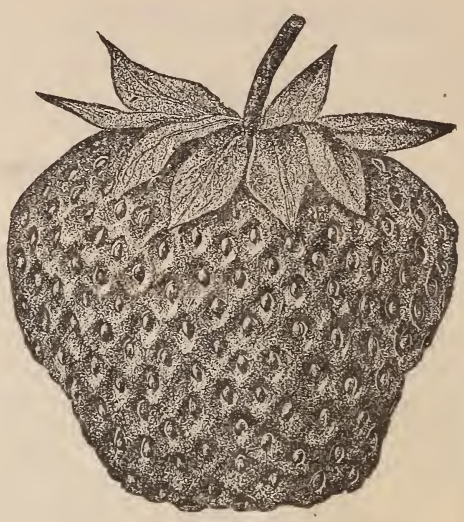
Minor's Great Prolific—Berries large; deep crimson; of a rich, aromatic flavor, and firm; ripens late, and holds out until very late; plant a very vigorous grower and wonderfully productive.

Monarch of the West—Very large; firm; productive; pale red; excellent quality; strong plant with stout fruit stems holding the fruit well up from the ground; has become one of the leading market berries on this coast.



PEARL.

Pearl—Said to possess more points of excellence than any other. Plants immensely strong, vigorous, and productive; berries large, symmetrical, and well colored.



SHARPLESS.

Sharpless—A mammoth variety in every respect; berries immense; clear, bright red color, smooth and glossy; firm and sweet, with a delicate aroma; strong grower, and very productive.

Star of the West—Very large berries, of fine flavor; an extraordinary strong-growing variety; this is less affected by the hot summer season than any other sort.

Triomphe d' Gande—This old favorite is of the finest flavor; requires a rich, heavy soil and high culture to bring it to perfection.

Wilson's Albany—The most popular market variety in cultivation.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus (Conover's Colossal)—A valuable variety; much superior in size and quality to any other cultivated.

Asparagus (Giant)—The well-known popular variety.

Rhubarb—Should be set about three feet distant, in rows five feet apart, requiring about 3,000 plants per acre.

Rhubarb (Victoria)—Very large and valuable for market.

Rhubarb (Linnæus)—Early, mild and tender; best for house use or wine.

Hop Roots.

Hop Roots—Male.

Horse Radish.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Ailantus, Tree of Heaven—A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage, exempt from all diseases and insects. Useful to produce tropical effects.

Alder, European—A remarkably rapid-growing tree, with foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, and wavy. Well adapted to moist situations.

Alder, Cut-Leaved—A very ornamental variety, with dark green and deeply serrated foliage.

Almond, Large, Double-Flowering—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with double, rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.

Ash, European—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head.

Beech, European—A beautiful tree, attaining a height of eighty feet, with green, glossy foliage and feathery branches.

Beech, Purple-Leaved—An elegant, vigorous tree, with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to crimson later on.

Birch, European White—A graceful tree of medium size; silvery bark, and slender branches. Assumes a drooping habit after four or five years' growth.

Birch, Purple-Leaved—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches, and foliage as dark as that of the purple beech.

Broussonetia, Paper Mulberry—A native of China and Japan. A medium-sized tree with large foliage.

Catalpa, Golden-Leaved—A medium-sized tree of rapid growth, having large, heart-shaped leaves of a beautiful golden yellow.

Catalpa Kæmpferi—A Japanese variety of medium growth, with deep green, glossy foliage. Flowers cream colored and fragrant.

Catalpa Speciosa—A hardy variety originating in the Western States; hardier and finer than the common, and blooming earlier.

Catalpa Syringafolia—Widespreading head and silvery gray bark; leaves large, heart-shaped, pale green, and often six or seven inches wide. Large bunches of white flowers, marked with purple and yellow spots.

Chestnut, Spanish or Italian—A valuable species both for ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree.

China Umbrella—*See Texas Umbrella.*

Elm, American, White—The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests, of strong growth and fine appearance.

Elm, American Black—A variety of the above; of a more erect habit.

Elm, Cork-Bark—Young branches very corky, in deep fissures. This variety has so far proved itself to be the best shade tree for California, succeeding well in any soil.

Elm, Cucullata—A new variety, with leaves deeply curled like a hood, and sharply notched along the edges.

Elm, English or French (*Campestris*)—An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than the American.

Elm, Huntingdon—Of very erect habit, and rapid, vigorous growth; bark clean and smooth. A fine elm for any purpose.

Elm, Latifolia—A rapid-growing variety, with broad leaves.

Elm, Monumental—A slow-growing dwarf variety, forming a sort of dense and straight column; distinct and beautiful.

Elm, Purple-Leaved—A striking variety, with erect branches and purple leaves.

Elm, Variegated—Small leaves, sprinkled over with silvery spots; very fine; variegation constant.

Horse Chestnut, European or **White Flowering**—A large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, very hardy, and free from all diseases; magnificent, erect spikes of white flowers, lightly marked with red.

Horse, Red Flowering—Leaves deeper green than the preceding, and showy red flowers.

Judas Tree, or **Red Bud**—A native tree of medium size with pure green, perfect heart-shaped leaves; it is entirely covered with delicate pink flowers before the foliage appears.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—Another native species of upright, rapid growth, rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots, and feathery foliage of a bluish green color.

Kolreuteria Paniculata—A native of China; a small, round-headed tree, with large panicles of showy golden-yellow flowers.

Laburnum, or **Golden Chain**—A beautiful small tree, with long, drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers.

Larch, European—A very ornamental, rapid-growing tree, valuable for timber; small, drooping branches.

Larch, Japanese—The Money Pine of Japan; the most vigorous grower of the larches; slender; dark yellowish ash-colored branches, and green foliage.

Linden, American—A rapid-growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Linden, European—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves; flowers fragrant.

Linden, Gold-Barked—A variety of medium size, with golden-yellow twigs; very conspicuous in winter.

Linden, White, or **Silver-Leaved**—A vigorous growing tree of pyramidal form; leaves smooth above, downy beneath; very conspicuous.

Locust, Common or **Black**—The well-known variety of our roadsides.

Locust, Decaisneana—Remarkable for its vigorous growth, and the fine rose-colored flowers it produces in great abundance.

Locust, Inermis (Globe or Parasol Acacia)—A remarkable, thornless and pretty tree, with a round, dense head like a ball.

Locust, Moss or **Rose Acacia**—A beautiful flowering variety from the Southern States; grafted on a common locust.

Locust, Rose-Flowered—Beautiful rose-colored flowers; branches gummy; quite interesting.

Locust, Thornless (Bessoniana)—A noble tree of fine, regular growth, with dark green, heavy and luxuriant foliage; entirely without thorns; most ornamental of the family.

Locust, Honey—The well-known Honey Locust, with delicate foliage and powerful spines.

Magnolia, Cucumber Tree (Acuminata)—A majestic tree, with large leaves and yellow flowers; fruit when green resembles a cucumber.

Magnolia Conspicua—Fine, large, white flowers, which are very fragrant.

Magnolia Gracilis—Moderate grower; flowers reddish purple.

Magnolia Purpurea—A small tree or rather large shrub; flowers are dark purple and cup-shaped.

Magnolia Rubra—A strong growing variety, with deep red flowers.

Magnolia Stellata—Flowers double white, resemble the American water lily.

Maiden Hair Tree (Salisburia)—A remarkable tree from Japan; of rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage; rare and elegant.

Maple, Box Elder (Negundo)—A rapid grower; form spreading; foliage ash-like, and smaller than some other maples; a good shade tree.

Maple, Variegated Box Elder (Negundo Variegata)—A remarkably attractive and ornamental tree, of dwarf close habit, and leaves distinctly marked with white.

Maple, Californica—A variety indigenous to this State, and found mostly along creek bottoms; growth upright and rapid.

Maple, English Cork-Barked (Campestre)—A slow-growing, stocky tree, of compact-roundish habit, with corky bark, and small, handsome foliage.

Maple, Norway—A large, handsome tree of rounded form, broad, shining foliage; one of the most desirable for any situation.

Maple, Oregon or **Large-Leaved**—A most graceful tree, with widespreading branches and very large foliage.

Maple, Purple-Leaved—Fine, robust habit; fine deep green foliage on the upper side and purplish red underneath.

Maple, Silver or **Soft**—A native species of rapid growth, large size, and irregular, rounded form; a fine tree for park or street planting; leaves white or silvery on the under side.

Maple, Sugar—A well-known tree of stately growth, fine form and foliage.

Maple, Sycamore—A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray-colored bark.

Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaved—A rapid-growing, drooping, graceful form of the Silver Maple; foliage abundant, deeply and delicately desiccated.

Mountain Ash, European—A fine, hardy tree, with dense and irregular head, covered from July with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Mountain Ash, Dwarf—A dwarf variety, making a small, handsome tree.

Mountain Ash, Oak-Leaved—Hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit, foliage simple and deeply cut; bright green above and downy beneath; one of the finest lawn trees.

Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing—A magnificent tree of rapid growth, with very large leaves, and producing superior fruit.

Mulberry, Lick' American—A variety originated by the late James Lick; apparently fully equal to Downing's Everbearing; fruit large, black, and of exquisite flavor.

Mulberry Multicaulis—Rapid grower, with white but worthless fruit; it is chiefly used as food for silk worms.

Mulberry, New American—A fine, rapid-growing tree, with large foliage and superior fruit.

Mulberry, Russian—A variety introduced by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest; it is a very rapid grower, bears young and regularly; fruit black and good.

Mulberry, White (Alba)—This, like the Multicaulis, is used for silk culture, and will grow in any soil when once established.

Oak, Water Oak (Aquatica)—One of the finest of American oaks; grows to 40 feet in height.

Oak, Cut-Leaved (Robur Laciniata)—Leaves cut nearly to the midrib, forming long, narrow lobes; foliage graceful, light, and elegant.

Oak, English (Robur)—The Royal Oak of England; a very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young; majestic and grand in maturity.

Oak, Pyramidal—A variety of very compact, upright growth; a most desirable and valuable sort.

Oak, Purple-Leaved—A magnificent variety, with dark purple leaves, which retain their beautiful tint the entire summer.

Oak, Scarlet (Coccinea)—A native tree of rapid growth, especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Paulownia Imperiales—A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in size of its leaves; large, upright panicles of purple flowers in spring.

Pecan—A very beautiful, symmetrical, and rapid-growing native tree, producing valuable timber, and heavy crops of oblong, sweet nuts.

Peach, Double Crimson—A variety of the peach, producing semidouble, bright red flowers in great abundance in early spring.

Peach, Double White—Similar to preceding, excepting the flowers are pure white and double.

Persimmon, American—The well-known native species, with large, smooth, and glossy leaves, pale yellow flowers, and reddish yellow fruit.

Persimmon, European (Lotus)—A stately tree, with leaves of a beautiful dark glossy green above and downy beneath.

Plum, Double-Flowered Sloe—A small tree or large shrub from Japan, covered in spring with small, double, daisy-like white flowers, succeeded by small, dark purple fruit.

Poplar, Carolina—A very rapid-growing variety, with large leaves.

Poplar, Lombardy—A native of Italy, remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form.

Poplar, White or **Silver**—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and widespreading habit; leaves large, glossy green above, and white as snow beneath.

Sophora Japonica—A handsome tree of medium size, with light-colored, soft foliage, and small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes.

Sycamore, European—A fine, clean, straight-growing tree, extensively planted on all the boulevards of Paris; it is entirely free from the mildew that attacks and destroys the foliage of the California Sycamore in early spring.

Tamarix—A very beautiful family of large shrubs or small trees, with foliage somewhat resembling that of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes; they will thrive often where nothing else succeeds.

TEXAS UMBRELLA.

Texas Umbrella—A variety of the Pride of China, but more hardy; it forms a dense-spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance; flowers very sweet; it is the most popular shade and avenue tree in the Southern States.

Thorn, English Hawthorn (Oxyacantha)—The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers single, showy and highly perfumed.

Thorn, Double White—Has small, double white flowers; highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers.

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers bright carmine red; the best of its color.

Tulip Tree (Liriodendron)—A magnificent native tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped, light green leaves, and yellow, tulip-shaped flowers.

Virgilia Lutea, Yellow Wood—A fine tree, with compact, broadly-rounded head; leaves like the locust, of a light, pleasing green; flowers like pea blossoms, white and fragrant.

Walnut, American Black—One of the largest and handsomest of American forest trees, it grows freely on this coast, stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for the nuts, but also for the valuable woods it produces.

Walnut, California Black—A rapid-growing tree; bears a nut with a hard shell, and grows well in any good soil; an excellent shade and avenue tree.

Willow, Golden—A handsome tree; conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly so in winter, on account of its yellow bark.

Willow, Osier or **Basket**—Low-growing, with long, slender shoots.

Willow, Ring-Leaved—A vigorous, upright growing variety, while its branches retain their weeping habit; foliage small, dark green, and curiously curled.

Willow, Sallow (Caprea)—A large shrub or small tree, which blooms earlier than any other native species, producing its short, thick, silky catkins before the leaves.

Xanthoceras Sorbifolia—A beautiful, hardy tree, of small stature; leaves like the Mountain Ash; white flowers, with a purple eye.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

Ash, European Weeping—The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees; covers a great space and grows rapidly.

Ash, Gold-Barked Weeping—An elegant weeping tree; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping—Beyond question the most elegant of all weeping trees; its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately-cut foliage, present a very attractive appearance.

Birch, Young's Weeping—A fine variety, more robust than the cut-leaved.

Elm, Camperdown Weeping—The most picturesque of the weeping or drooping trees. The growth is fast; the foliage large, dark green, glossy and luxuriant.

Laburnum, Weeping—A weeping variety of the laburnum, producing a fine effect.

Linden—A charming lawn tree, with very graceful, drooping branches.

Mulberry, Teas, Weeping Russian—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground parallel with the stem; in light, airy gracefulness it is without a rival.

Sophora Pendula (Japan Weeping Sophora)—One of the most beautiful weeping trees; very regular and graceful weeping habit; made up of picturesque short curves, and small foliage hanging in beautiful tresses. Rare and choice.

Willow, American Weeping—A dwarf, slender species. When grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

Willow, Kilmarnock—A variety which, when treated like the preceding, forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage, and perfect, umbrella-like head. They are both charming for lawns.

Willow, Common (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well-known weeping willow.

Willow, Lick's—A beautiful Weeper. It is a cross between the common Weeping Willow and the Black California Willow. It has the pendulous habit of the former, and the large, broad, glossy leaves of the latter.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Acacia—The acacias are a beautiful class of trees, flowering in winter and early spring, when trees are covered with masses of rich, golden, yellow flowers, before almost any other trees or plants are in bloom.

Acacia Dealbata—One of the best of its class; fine, feathery foliage.

Acacia Decurrens—An elegant tree, with fine, feathery foliage.

Acacia Floribunda—A rapid-growing variety of a pendulous habit; commences to flower profusely when quite young.

Acacia Latifolia—A moderate-sized tree with fine foliage.

Acacia Lopantha—A graceful sort, with dark green feathery foliage; the most tender of acacias.

Acacia Melanoxylon—Makes a fine, symmetrical tree, and is used for street planting.

Aralia Sieboldii—Beautiful plants, with large, glossy, palmate leaves.

Araucaria Bidwellii—A most majestic tree, making one of the handsomest specimens on a lawn. Spiny, shining, deep green leaves, set in a row on each side of the branchlets; perfectly hardy.

Araucaria Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—A magnificent tree with straight trunk; branches comparatively short, and closely set with foliage; forms a most striking and beautiful specimen. It is hardy along the coast south of San Francisco, but requires protection in the interior while young.

Araucaria Braziliensis (Brazilian Pine)—A most beautiful evergreen tree; habit similar to the Chile pine, but the tree is a more vigorous grower and is perfectly hardy.

Araucaria Imbricata (Chile pine)—Beautiful, regular, pyramidal form; leaves stiff, smooth, shining, deep green, sharply pointed, and entirely clothing the branchlets. Growth slow.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese Variegated—An erect-growing variety, having foliage highly variegated with yellow.

Arbor Vitæ, Golden (*Aurea*)—The well-known, beautiful evergreen tree; foliage yellow in spring; rounded, conical form.

Arbor Vitæ Elegantissima—A beautiful tree of pyramidal form, with foliage prettily tipped with deep yellow, which it retains throughout the year.

Arbor Vitæ, Ever Golden (*Semper Aurea*)—A variety of the preceding, of dwarf habit but free growth, and retaining its golden tint throughout the year. One of the best golden variegated evergreens.

Arbor Vitæ Gigantea or **Lobbii**—A very ornamental, fast-growing California arbor vitæ, attaining great size eventually. The branchlets are slender, flexible, and very numerous, of a shining green on the upper side, glaucous colored underneath.

Arbutus Unedo—An elegant shrub, covered during the winter months with blossoms and red berries at the same time. It is a native of Spain and Italy, and in both countries the fruit is eaten.

Aucuba Japonica—A beautiful shrub, with large, shining, gold-blotched leaves; requires shade.

Azara Microphylla—A new, handsome shrub, with small leaves and yellow flowers.

Bamboo, Falcata—A very ornamental species, growing twenty feet high. It sends up young shoots long and graceful, like the slenderest of fishing rods, while the older ones are branched into a beautiful mass of light foliage of a distinct type.

Bamboo, Metake—A large-leaved and rather dwarfed species from Japan, growing seven feet high; with erect, thickly-tufted stems, which are entirely covered by the sheaths of the leaves; the branches are also erect; dark green leaves.

Bamboo, Viridis Striata—A vigorous-growing, hardy variety, with numerous branches, having long green leaves on both sides, and marked with bands, some of a yellowish and others of a deeper green; a native of Japan and one of the best varieties.

Benthamia Japonica—An evergreen shrub, with lanceolate leaves and small green flowers. The berries grow together, forming a large strawberry-like fruit.

Berberis Darwini—This is the finest of all Berb ris; foliage small, thick, and leathery; flowers orange yellow, abundantly produced, and of a delicious fragrance.

Berberis Dulcis (Sweet-Fruited Berberry)—Medium size; flowers bright yellow; berries round and black, almost the size of a small black currant.

Box Tree—Is one of the most useful evergreen shrubs, with deep green foliage. It will grow in the shade and under other trees, and can be pruned in any shape and form. The following are fine varieties of above:—

Box, Drupracea.

Box, Golden Variegated.

Box, Silver Variegated.

Box, Hansworth's.

Box, Japan Broad-Leaved.

Box, Japan Narrow-Leaved.

Box, Oliefolia.

Box, Dwarf (*Suffructicosa*)—The well-known variety so extensively used for edging.

Broom, Scotch—A very profuse flowering shrub in May and June.

California Bay Tree (*Oreodaphne*)—A rapid-growing native tree, with light green foliage, which emits an agreeable perfume, especially when bruised.

California Big Tree (*Sequoia Gigantea*)—The famous Big Tree of this State. Makes a handsome pyramid.

California Nutmeg (*Torreya*)—A handsome, yew-like tree, growing from twenty to forty feet high, and forming a compact and rounded head.

Camellia Japonica—The most beautiful of all winter flowering shrubs. To grow them successfully in the open ground they require a little extra care, and must be shaded the first season after planting.

Camellia, Double White.

Camellia, Double Pink.

Camellia, Double Red.

Camellia, Variegated—Red, striped white.

Camphor Tree (*Laurus Camphora*)—A fine ornamental tree from Japan, with bright, shining green foliage. The young growth appears in a most beautiful shade of red and purple. The roots, wood, and leaves of this tree have a very strong odor of camphor, and from the roots and small branches camphor is obtained by distillation.

Cedar, Mt. Atlas (*Atlantica*)—A vigorous, pyramidal growing tree, open and airy; light silvery foliage, very thick on the upper side of the branches.

Cedar, Deodar or **Indian**—An exceedingly handsome tree, of vigorous growth, and graceful, drooping habit; foliage light silvery or glaucous green.

Cedar, Lebanon—Vigorous growth, widespreading, horizontal branches, dark green foliage, massive and picturesque.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei—A handsome tree from Japan, of rounded form, medium size, dark green foliage, and long, slender, drooping branches.

Cephalotaxus Drupracea—A small evergreen tree; leaves crowned in two ranks yellowish, glossy green above, glaucous beneath; fruit purple, about one inch in length. It succeeds best in moist, shady situations.

Choisya Ternata—This is a free growing and beautiful shrub, a profuse bloomer, pure white, sweet-scented flowers, like orange blossoms.

Cratægus Pyracantha—Evergreen Thorn or Burning Bush. Valuable either grow singly or as a hedge; its rich, glossy foliage, white, fragrant flowers, and bright orange-colored berries render it a most attractive object.

Cryptomeria Elegans—A distinct form from the Japonica, with fine, dense foliage, turning bronze brown in winter.

Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)—A beautiful tree from China and Japan, growing fifty to sixty feet high, presenting a beautiful appearance.

Cypress, Elegans—A fast-growing tree with spreading branches.

Cypress, Guadalupensis—Foliage with a bluish cast; a strong and erect grower.

Cypress, Funeral (*Funebris*)—A noble species, with spreading head, forked branches, dividing into numerous pendulous branchlets.

Cypress, Italian—A tall, tapering, conical tree, with erect branches lying close to the stem. Much esteemed for cemetery planting.

Cypress, Lawson—A beautiful tree, native of this State, with elegant drooping branches, and very slender, feathery branchlets.

Cypress, Lusitanica—A noble tree of upright, dense, rapid growth and pyramidal form.

Cypress, Monterey—The well-known and most extensively planted evergreen tree in California. It also makes fine hedges.

Daphne, White Flowering—A medium-sized, handsome-growing shrub, with deep green foliage, and white, very fragrant flowers.

Daphne, Variegated—Foliage edged with creamy white; flowers purplish.

Escallonia Sanguinea—Of medium growth; bright red flowers.

Euonymus Japonica—Bright green, glossy leaves.

Euonymus Japonica Argentea Variegata—Silver-leaved.

Euonymus Japonica Aurea—Golden-leaved.

Euonymus Japonica Duc d'Anjou—A beautiful variety, the center of the leaves being variegated with a golden yellow.

Euonymus Japonica Latifolia Aurea Marginata—Leaves edged yellow.

Euonymus Japonica Radicans Variegata—A creeping variety, with silver-edged foliage.

Eucalyptus, Blue Gum (*Globulus*)—The well-known variety so extensively planted in this State.

Eucalyptus, Red Gum (*Rostrata*)—A very rapid-growing variety of the Australian Gum tree.

Besides the above two, we cultivate a few of each of the following varieties of eucalyptus: Corymbosa, Heamostroma, Leucoxylon, Longifolia, Obliqua, Paniculata, Siderophloia, Tereticomis.

Filaria Laurifolia—A handsome shrub, with small, leathery leaves, of recent introduction.

Grevillea Robusta—A beautiful tree of rapid growth, with fern-like, dark green foliage and orange-colored flowers. Exceedingly attractive when in flower.

Heath, Mediterranean—A handsome, dwarf, compact-growing little evergreen, with light feathery foliage and abundant purplish pink flowers in spring.

Holly, European—A beautiful small tree, with prickly dark green foliage; grows moderately fast, and is covered during the winter months with bright red berries.

Holly, Variegated Varieties—Remarkably handsome lawn plants; the leaves are variously marked with yellow or white, and some are very curiously shaped; habit of growth similar to the European.

Juniper, Bermudiana—A very beautiful species, with long linear spreading leaves of a light yellowish green color.

Juniper, Irish—A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline and upright growth; short, glaucus green foliage.

Juniper, Japan—A very handsome shrub from China and Japan. It is thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous green foliage.

Juniper, Swedish—A small-sized, handsome tree, of erect and dense form, and having foliage of a pale yellowish green hue.

Laurel, English—Broad, shining green foliage, and large panicles of creamy white, fragrant flowers, succeeded by large purple berries.

Laurel, Latifolia—A variety of the preceding, with extremely large, deep green foliage. The leaves grow to be a foot long.

Laurel, Portugal—A very compact pyramidal small tree, or large shrub, with glossy dark green leaves, long panicles of creamy white, very fragrant flowers in great profusion.

Laurel, Nobilis (Sweet Bay)—One of the most ornamental shrubs; leaves and berries very fragrant.

Laurel, Laurustinus—The handsomest of our winter flowering shrubs, with clusters of small, pretty white flowers in great abundance.

Libocedrus Decurrens—A noble tree, attaining a height of 120 feet; of vigorous growth, with spreading branches somewhat pendulous; foliage small, and bright glossy green.

Ligustrum Coriaceum—A fine dwarf variety, with thick leathery leaves and large white flowers.

Ligustrum, Japanese—A large shrub or small tree, with curled, leathery, dark green, glossy leaves and white flowers.

Ligustrum, Japanese, Variegated—A variegated form of the preceding; very pretty.

Loquat—A handsome, ornamental tree, with large, glossy, dark green foliage, fragrant white flowers, and producing a beautiful tart, golden yellow, edible fruit.

Madrone—A native of this coast, of moderate growth, large, thick foliage, and fragrant white flowers, succeeded by red berries.

Magnolia Grandiflora—The most beautiful of all American evergreens. It is a native of the Southern States, but perfectly at home here. No garden is complete without it. Erect growth, pretty habit, large, rich, foliage, and produces immense, extremely fragrant, pure white flowers.

Magnolia Oxoniensis—Fine, double-flowered variety; very free bloomer.

Mahonia Aquifolium—A native species, of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers, succeeded by bluish berries.

Mahonia Bealii—A very distinct species, with erect, unbranched stems, and leaves about a foot long, of a yellowish green tint. The bright yellow flowers are borne in terminal clusters of long racemes.

Mahonia Fascicularis—A rare species from Mexico.

Mahonia Japonica—Differs slightly from the former, in having narrow leaves and longer and more slender racemes.

Myrtle—A dwarf shrub, with shining, dark green, fragrant leaves and white flowers.

Oak, Cork—A variety of evergreen oak. The outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce. It is both ornamental and useful.

Oleander—One of the most profuse blooming evergreens, continuing in flower from May to November. They should be planted in a full exposure to the sun, which serves to keep them healthy, and aids their blooming.

Oleander, Lillian Henderson—Flowers white, flat and double.

Oleander, Madoni Grandiflora—A very strong growing variety, with semi-double, pure white flowers of large size; this is by far the best white oleander.

Oleander Purpureum Grandiflorum—Deep rose-colored flowers.

Pepper Tree—A well-known tree, with handsome foliage and reddish berries in autumn. It bears pruning well, and under the knife becomes a pretty specimen anywhere.

Photinia Serrulata—A native of China, with spreading head, bright, glossy, shining leaves, and large corymbs of white flowers. As the leaves become old they assume the most beautiful autumn tints and shades.

Pine, Austrian—A robust, hardy, spreading tree, with long, stiff, dark leaves.

Pine, Benthamiana—Bentham's Pine. A noble pine, attaining more than 200 feet in height, with numerous large spreading, rather irregular branches, and deep green leaves.

Pine, Canariensis—A rapid-growing, handsome pine, with foliage of a bluish tint.

Pine, Jeffreyii—A noble pine, with deep bluish-green leaves; grows 150 feet high; hardy and valuable.

Pine, Massoniana—A large-sized Japanese tree, remarkable for its fresh, bright green tint.

Pine, Mediterranean—A beautiful tree of pyramidal habit, growing from sixty to eighty feet high.

Pine, Monterey—Our well-known native variety; the most handsome of the genus, and planted everywhere

Pine, Muricata—A small, handsome tree, with bright green, pliant leaves.

Pine, Ponderosa—A large tree, with few horizontal branches in regular whorls. The wood is stated to be so heavy as to sink in water.

Pine, Sabiniana—A large, noble tree, valuable for landscape effect. It has a rapid growth; its twisted, drooping leaves are very long, and of a silvery gray color.

Pine, Tuberculata—A handsome, medium-sized tree, with stiff, bright green leaves; it makes a nice specimen.

Pittisporum, Nigracans—A distinct and beautiful large shrub of upright, conical and rapid growth, with crumpled leaves of a glossy, shining, light green color. A most handsome lawn tree.

Pittisporum, Tobira--A low spreading shrub, with dense, dark green leaves, and fragrant white flowers.

Pittisporum, Tobira, Variegata—Foliage of a lighter green than the foregoing, and variegated with white.

Raphiolepis—A beautiful, compact, low-growing shrub with leathery, dark, shining green leaves, and fragrant white flowers; followed by black berries in profusion.

Redwood (*Sequoia Sempervirens*)—A graceful, rapid-growing evergreen, very valuable for its timber.

Rhododendron, Ponticum—A large-sized, hardy shrub, with large, pale, purplish violet, spotted flowers.

Spruce, Douglas—A magnificent, rapid-growing tree, with leaves light green above and glaucous below; sometimes attains a height of 300 feet.

Spruce, Grandis—A majestic and graceful tree, towering to a height of 200 feet. Leaves arranged in double rows on the branchlets; apple green above, silvery beneath; very distinct.

Spruce, Menzies'—In form and habit similar to the white spruce; foliage of rich blue or sage color.

Spruce, Nobilis—A noble tree of symmetrical growth; branches spreading and thickly covered with foliage of a rich bluish green on both sides.

Spruce, Nordmann's Silver—A majestic species of recent introduction. Growth slow, but eventually becomes large; branches horizontal; foliage massive, dark green, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and the new growths is most charming. It is readily pruned, and well adapted to small places for a long time.

Spruce, Norway (*Excelsa*)—A compact and symmetrical tree, the branches assuming a graceful, drooping habit with age. The growth, however, in this climate is rather slow when young.

Spruce, Pinsapo—A beautiful tree; its compact growth and unique appearance render it worthy of a place in every garden. The foliage is of a yellowish hue, with glacous stripes.

Spruce, White—Fine, compact, pyramidal form; moderate growth; foliage silvery gray and light colored. A valuable evergreen.

Thujopsis Dolobrata (Ax-Leaved Arbor Vitæ)—A peculiar tree from Japan, of vigorous growth, conical outline, with drooping branches, and leaves quite flattened and distinctly and beautifully marked with rich golden yellow.

Veronica, Andersonii—One of the best evergreen flowering shrubs; flowers violet blue.

Veronica, Variegated—A very handsome shrub, with variegated foliage and blue flowers.

Veronica, Imperialis—A new variety, with beautiful amaranth colored flowers.

Yew, Elegantissima—One of the most valuable variegated evergreens; the leaves are regularly margined with yellowish white, and having the bark of the young growth of a pale yellow; growth slow.

Yew, English—Large bush or tree of slow growth, and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with somber green leaves; can be trimmed into any shape.

Yew, Erect, English—An erect, dense-growing variety, with small, dark, shining leaves thickly set on the branches.

Yew, Golden—The foliage of this variety in June is of a rich golden hue, unsurpassed by any other variegated evergreen; it resembles Elegantissima, but the color is much brighter.

Yew, Irish—Peculiarly upright in growth, resembling a bundle of closely-packed branches; the foliage is of the darkest hue, and the whole plant appears like a deep green column.

Yew, Japan (*Podocarpus*)—An upright-growing shrub, with long, shining, dark green leaves; luxuriant in its growth, and resembling the Irish Yew in form.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Almond—Dwarf, double-flowering shrubs, producing in the greatest profusion perfect, double, finely-formed flowers. At the blossoming, each little bush appears like one mass of bloom. We cultivate but two varieties, **Double White** and **Double Pink**.

Althea, or **Rose of Sharon**—The Altheas are fine, free-growing, free-flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation, and are particularly desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when very few other trees and shrubs are in blossom. The following varieties are among the best:—

Althea, Bicolor Hybrida—Flowers white and red, double.

Althea, Carnea Plena—Flowers flesh color, large and double.

Althea, Double Præcox—Double, purple; early blooming variety.

Althea, Lady Stanley—Double, white.

Althea, Monstrosa—Very large flowers, double.

Althea, Violet Semi-Double—Violet.

Althea, Speciosa—White.

Althea, Totus Albus—Single, pure white petals; very fine.

Althea, Frutex—Single, red, and purplish.

Althea, Variegated—A very showy, distinct kind; leaves highly variegated with light yellow; flowers double purple.

Aralia, Spinosa—A handsome and distinct shrub, with large leaves and spiry stems; flowers white, in large spikes during summer.

Berberry, Purple-Leaved—An interesting shrub, growing four to six feet high, with violet purple foliage and fruit; very effective in groups.

Calycanthus, or **Sweet Shrub**—The well-known variety, with rich foliage and fragrant wood, and having double purple, very fragrant flowers.

Calycanthus, Occidentalis, or **California Sweet Shrub**—A larger growing shrub than the preceding, with larger leaves, larger, brighter-colored, inodorous flowers.

Crape Myrtle, Rose or **Pink**—A most splendid variety of flowering shrub, of free growth and fine habit, blooming profusely during midsummer.

Corchorus, Silver Variegated—A compact-growing shrub; leaves handsomely edged with white; flowers yellow.

Currant, Crimson Flowering—Deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

Currant, Double Rose—A variety of the preceding, with double flowers.

Deutzia—Fine hardy shrubs, with fine habit; luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers. They are beautiful and popular, and of the easiest cultivation. The flowers are produced in racemes four to six inches long.

Deutzia, Crenata—White flowers, tinged with pink; profuse flowering.

Deutzia Crenata, Candidissima—Abundant racemes of double, pure white flowers.

Deutzia, Flora Plena—Fowers double white tinged with pink; a most desirable shrub.

Deutzia, Gracilis—A charming species; dwarf, compact habit; flowers double, pure white; the first to flower and the most beautiful.

Deutzia, Scabra—Rough-leaved Deutzia; one of the most beautiful and profuse white flowering shrubs.

Dogwood, Red-Twigged—A native species, very conspicuous in winter, when the bark is blood-red.

Dogwood, Variegated-Leaved—Desirable for its variegated foliage; makes a large, spreading shrub; flowers white.

Elder, Cut-Leaved—A large, growing shrub, with leaves curiously and elegantly divided.

Elder, Golden-Leaved—Solid golden leaves; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs; effective among other plants.

Elder, Variegated—Foliage splendidly mottled with white and yellow; a vigorous grower.

Erythrina, Christa-galli (Coral Plant)—A beautiful summer-flowering plant, with dark, crimson, coral-like flowers. There is no plant more valuable for bedding out, as it is perfectly hardy in our climate.

Euonymus, or **Spindle Tree**—A somewhat slender growing shrub, with shining green foliage and medium-sized scarlet berries.

Filbert, Purple-Leaved—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.

Forsythia, or **Golden Bell**—Pretty shrubs of medium size, with drooping yellow flowers, which appear very early, before the leaves.

Forsythia Fortunei—Growth upright; foliage deep green.

Forsythia Suspensa—Growth somewhat drooping.

Forsythia Viridissima—Leaves and bark dark green; flowers a deep yellow; very early spring.

Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora—Vigorous, spreading form; immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, which change to pink, and finally to purple blossoms; from early August to frost. One of the best ornamental shrubs.

Lemon Verbena—A shrub well known for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves; indispensable in the formation of bouquets.

Lilac—Large growing shrubs of great hardihood, with large, attractive foliage, and large clusters of early fragrant flowers.

Lilac, Josikea—Upright shape; irregular; deep lilac flowers in June; a choice lilac.

Lilac, Persian Cut-Leaved—Purple flowers; foliage elegantly cut.

Lilac, Purple—The common variety, and one of the best. A good grower; flowers and young wood fragrant; purple.

Lilac, Sanguinea—A fine variety; very vigorous.

Lilac, White—Cream-colored flowers.

Mock Orange—(*Philadelphus*)—A valuable class of shrubs of vigorous habit; large, handsome foliage, and beautiful white flowers, produced in great profusion.

Mock Orange, Coronarius—Pure white, highly-scented flowers.

Mock Orange, Dianthiflorus fl. pl.—A dwarf variety, with double, cream-colored, fragrant flowers.

Mock Orange, Grandiflorus—Very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant.

Plum, Double-Flowering (*Triloba*)—A highly interesting and desirable shrub; flowers a delicate pink, very full and double, and set closely on the slender branches.

Plum, Purple-Leaved (*Pissardi*)—A new variety of great promise, with deep purple foliage throughout the summer.

Pomegranate, Double White—A fine, free-growing shrub, with abundant, double, creamy-white flowers.

Pomegranate, Double Red—Flowers double scarlet; makes a pretty little tree when trained up.

Pomegranate, Mad. Legrelle—A new, exquisite variety, producing large double flowers of a rich aurora, the petals deeply edged with white.

Pomegranate, Dwarf—A dwarf variety, blooming freely, even when very small. Flowers rich, brilliant, orange scarlet; very desirable, also, as a hedge plant.

Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A much-admired shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

Quince—The following varieties of the Japan quince rank among our choicest shrubs. Their brilliant flowers, borne in great profusion, are among the first to appear in spring, covering every branch, branchlet and twig. They bear pruning well, and may be grown in any desired form.

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Quince, Japan Scarlet—Bright, crimson scarlet flowers.

Quince, Japan White—A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and blush flowers.

Rhodotypus Kerrioides—Highly ornamental, with handsome foliage, and having large single, white flowers.

Snowball—An old favorite shrub, of large size, with large, globular clusters of pure white flowers. For other snowballs see Viburnum.

Spiræa—This comprises a large class of elegant low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over almost the entire summer.

Spiræa, Billardi—Rose-colored, flowers nearly all summer.

Spiræa, Callosa—Large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms.

Spiræa, Callosa Alba—White flowers; habit dwarf and bushy.

Spiræa, Lanceolata—Flowers white and showy; early bloomer.

Spiræa, Prunifolia fl. pl.—This is the variety well known as Bridal Wreath; flowers double.

Spiræa, Reevesii flore pleno—A beautiful double-flowering variety.

Spiræa, Semperflorens—Upright grower; long spikes of white flowers.

Spiræa, Thunbergii—Delicate, drooping, light yellowish green foliage; small, abundant white flowers.

Spiræa, Van Houttii—Profusely covered in April with white flowers.

Sumach, Cut-Leaved—A very striking plant; leaves very large, deeply cut, and drooping gracefully from the branches, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

Symphoricarpus (Snowberry)—A well-known plant, with small pink flowers, followed by large white berries, which hang on the bush through part of the winter.

Tree Pæony—These comprise a large class of handsome flowering shrubs, attaining a height of six to eight feet with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, numerous and enormous in size.

Virburnum Plicatum (Japan Snowball)—Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers. An improvement on the common variety in several respects.

Virburnum, Macrocephalum—This is a Japanese variety with very large flowers.

Weigelia—A valuable genus of plants from Japan. They produce from April to June superb, large, trumpet-shaped flowers, of all shades and colors, from pure white to red.

Weigelia, Abel Carriere—Deep red.

Weigelia, Candida—A valuable new variety; flowers pure white, and produced in great profusion.

Weigelia, Hendersonii—Deep rose-colored flowers.

Weigelia, Hortensis Nivea—Flowers snow white, and very profuse bloomer.

Weigelia, Lavallei—A fine variety; dark reddish flowers; the darkest variety.

Weigelia, Nana, Variegata—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly-defined, silvery variegated foliage. Flowers scarcely white. One of the best dwarf variegated shrubs, and stands the sun well.

Weigelia, Rosea—An elegant shrub and an old favorite; fine rose-colored flowers.

Weigelia, Van Houtti—Carmine.

Weigelia, Variegata, Elegans—New foliage, highly and beautifully variegated. A great acquisition.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Akebia Quinata—A very distinct and beautiful climber from Japan, with neat, small, subevergreen leaves, purple flowers and ornamental fruit.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy)—From Japan. Leaves smaller than those of the following, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (American Ivy)—A very rapid climber, with beautiful digtate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, and trunks of trees.

Clematis—The Clematis are elegant, slender, branched shrubs of rapid growth, with fine foliage and beautiful large flowers of various colors. They are perfectly hardy, and cannot be excelled as climbing plants in any situation.

Clematis, Belle of Woking—Bluish mauve of silver gray, the innermost sepals having here and there a dash of reddish lilac.

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh—The best of the double pure whites; deliciously scented. June and July.

Clematis, Excelsior—Rich deep mauve; occasionally double. July to October.

Clematis, Gem—Deep lavender blue. June to October.

Clematis, Gypsy Queen—Bright dark velvety purple. July to October.

Clematis, Glorie de St. Julien—French white, very large flowers, sometimes as much as eleven to twelve inches in diameter; plant very vigorous; first-class in every way. July to October.

Clematis, Guiding Star—Purplish shaded crimson. July to October.

Clematis, Henryii—Large, finely formed, of a beautiful creamy white. July to October.

Clematis, Jackmani—Intense violet purple; one of the very best varieties. June to November.

Clematis, Jeanne d'Arc—A bold, free growing, and vigorous variety; flowers seven inches or more across; of a grayish or French white color. June to November.

Clematis, Lanuginosa Candida—Tinted grayish white; fine. July to November.

Clematis, Lawsoniana—Rosy purple, slightly marked with darker veins. July to October.

Clematis, Lord Derby—Pale lavender, or delicate bluish lilac; the young flowers are red at the base, with white filaments. April to June.

Clematis, Purpurea Elegans—Deep violet purple; fine. July to October.

Clematis, Rubella—Rich claret purple. July to October.

Clematis, Standishii—Light mauve purple. May and June.

Clematis, The Queen—Lavender or mauve, lilac tint. The flowers are primrose scented, and six inches across. May and June.

Clematis, William Kennett—Deep lavender. July to October.

Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*)—A vigorous climber, with magnificent light green heart-shaped foliage, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

Honeysuckle, Belgian—Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow, and very fragrant.

Honeysuckle, Fuschioides—Flowers brilliant scarlet; curious and interesting; one of the finest.

Honeysuckle, Sempervirens—Strong, rapid grower; flower scarlet; blooms all summer.

Honeysuckle, Sinensis—A well-known variety, holding its dark green foliage very late; blooms in July and September; very fragrant.

Honeysuckle, Variegata—Foliage variegated; flowers fragrant.

Ivy, Giant—A very hardy kind, with large, thick, leathery leaves.

Ivy, Irish—Large, dark green, luxuriant leaves.

Ivy, Variegated—Leaves green and yellowish white.

Jasmine, Catalonian—Flowers pure white, double and deliciously fragrant.

Jasmine, Nudiflorum—Numerous yellow flowers, from November through the winter.

Jasmine, Officionale—Fragrant white flowers; delicate, beautiful foliage; hardy.

Mandevillea Sauveolens (Chile Jasmine)—Beautiful white, fragrant flowers; an elegant, graceful climber.

Roses—See Rose Lists.

Silk Vine (*Periploca*)—A rapid-growing climber, with glossy foliage and clusters of purplish brown flowers.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia*)—The well-known variety, with large, orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers all summer.

Virginia Creeper—*See Ampelopsis.*

Wistaria Magnifica—Flowers in dense drooping racemes, of a pale lilac; foliage very graceful; vigorous.

Wistaria, White—A most elegant and rapid-growing climber; attains immense size; pure white flowers in long, pendulous clusters.

Wistaria, Purple—Flowers pale blue, otherwise similar to the preceding.

Wistaria, Double Purple—Perfectly double flowers in dense racemes, about the same length as the purple.

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, AGAVES, AND YUCCAS.

Agave Americana Variegata—The well-known century plant; leaves finely striped.

Chamærops Excelsa (*Japanese Fan Palm*)—A very hardy palm, with an erect stem, 20 to 30 feet high, and dark green, erect, fan-shaped leaves, deeply cut into narrow segments.

Chamærops Humilis—A fan palm of dwarf habit; it is a native of Southern Europe, and very hardy; this makes a splendid specimen, if planted by itself on a lawn.

Chamærops Nepalensis—A handsome and unique variety of the Japanese fan palm. The leaves are smaller and the leaf stalks shorter and stouter than in the usual type; they project at almost right angles to the main trunk, creating a pretty and interesting appearance. Severe winds do not mar their beauty in the least.

Cycas Revoluta (Sago Palm)—A native of China and Japan, with cylindrical, usually embraced stems, terminating in a crown of handsome, deeply-cut pinnate leaves of thick texture.

Dracæna Fosterii—A handsome variety, of slower growth than the former; leaves of a lighter green and more pendulous habit.

Dracæna Stricta (*Australis*)—A palm-like tree, with long, flag-like leaves; invaluable for landscape gardening.

Erythræa Armata—A slow-growing, hardy variety, with glaucous or bluish-colored foliage.

Erythræa Edulis—A fine palm from Guadalupe Island. The style and rapidity of growth is somewhat similar to the California fan palm, but the leaves are a much deeper green in color, and have no hairy or thread-like filaments attached.

Phœnix Canariensis—The handsomest and hardiest species of the date palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark green leaves from 6 to 12 feet long, the divisions linear, lance-shaped, very much pointed. It and the following varieties comprise the grandest ornaments of our gardens, parks, and lawns, contributing a graceful and charming tropical appearance to any landscape. It is fully as hardy as the native fan palm, and differing so widely from that variety in its habit of growth, color, and style of foliage, a finer contrast cannot readily be imagined when the two are planted either opposite or alternately in rows.

Phœnix Dactylifera—From this species we derive the well-known dates of commerce. At various points in this State, wherever the plants have become of sufficient age, they are successfully producing their glorious fruit. It is highly ornamental in addition to its usefulness.

Phœnix Reclinata—An elegant species, with long, handsome leaves, having a pendulous habit. It is not quite so hardy as some of the other sorts, but in protected situations succeeds admirably.

Phœnix Tenuis—A very hardy variety, of similar general characteristics to the others, but of somewhat slower growth.

Pritchardia Filifera (*Brahea Filamentosa*)—The well-known California fan palm. It is a native of the southern part of this State, of erect, rapid growth, with immense fan-shaped leaves of a light green color, having numerous long, hair-like filaments attached.

Yucca Alœfolia Rubra—A very striking looking plant, with brownish, stiff leaves.

Yucca Alœfolia Variegata—Leaves variegated green and white; the white sometimes tinged with pink.

Yucca Alœfolia Quadricolor—Very fine plants of this beautiful variety.

Yucca Pendula—Leaves finely curved; one of the best plants for vases.

RED FLOWERING GUM.

(EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA.)

This is one of the most striking and desirable of all the extensive family of gum trees. It is a rapid grower, may be pruned as desired without injury, and its foliage, in some respects, resembles the fig. Its flowers are a *beautiful crimson.*

For lawn or avenue planting it is very ornamental.

We have heretofore found it very difficult to secure a good quality of seed, but in this instance have been quite successful, and now offer a limited number of plants, in 5-inch pots, $1.00 each, or $9.00 per dozen.

NEW ROSES.

American Beauty—An ever-blooming hybrid perpetual. Its color is a deep glowing rose; the shape is globular; very double, with a delicious odor..... $0 50

Duchess of Albany—This magnificent new hybrid perpetual rose is undoubtedly one of the finest of recent introductions. The color is a lovely rich shade of amber pink, similar to but much deeper than La France. The flowers are much larger and more expanded, very double and full and exceedingly sweet. Each 1 00

Her Majesty—The largest rose ever introduced. It is of immense size, perfect form and exquisite coloring, being a delicate but bright pink, shaded with rosy salmon..... 50

Madame Hoste—This is an exceedingly beautiful new ever-blooming tea rose, extra large flowers, and superb buds, very full, and delightfully perfumed; color soft canary yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow, beautifully flushed with pale amber; edges and reverse of petals rich creamy white. Each..... 1 00

Meteor—New ever-blooming tea rose; color rich velvety crimson, very bright and striking; the flowers are large and regular, fully double and well borne up. It is a constant and profuse bloomer and very fragrant. We recommend it with full confidence that it will give great satisfaction. Each..... 1 00

Mrs. John Laing—An elegant new constant blooming hybrid perpetual rose; one of the very finest of its class; color clear bright pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, and borne on long stems, and exceedingly sweet. Each..... 1 00

New Tea Rose Waban—A sport from Catherine Mermet; the most popular of all winter-flowering roses; flowers borne on long, strong stems, in form somewhat larger than Mermet; color carmine pink (and when we say carmine we mean all that the word implies); color increasing in intensity towards the ends of petals; reflex petals more delicate in color, but shaded stronger towards the edges; this is a gem in every way, and one that is sure to become one of our most popular varities for winter forcing.

Papa Gontier—Extra large, finely-formed buds and flowers; full and fragrant; color brilliant carmine, changing to pale rose, reverse of petals purplish red.... 50

Rainbow—The color of this lovely rose is a deep Mermet pink, striped and splashed in the most fanciful way with rich Gontier color; just sufficient of this color to add greatly to its beauty; the base of the petals is of a rich amber; the flowers are well carried on long, stiff stems of the same general character as those of the Papa Gontier, but the flowers are most decidedly larger, sweeter, of greater substance, and of greater productiveness. Each..... 1 00

San Rafael Rose (Beauty of Glazenwood)—This popular rose was first introduced in California by the late Judge John Saunders, of San Rafael, among a rare collection of plants imported by him from Australia. It reached him unnamed, the name having probably been lost while on its journey. Later, in the opinion of some, this rose is identical with what is known as the Beauty of Glazenwood. One thing is certain, it is a rose of great merit, and has already attained an extensive and covetable reputation. It is pronounced by those who have seen it the most brilliant and charming of all our climbing roses. The flowers are semi-double, and are a beautiful blending of gold, copper, and pink. In the bud they are perfection. It is a rapid and vigorous grower, and a remarkably free bloomer. For the present our stock of this rose is somewhat limited, and we would suggest that those who want them should order early. Strong plants, 1 foot and over in height, 75 cents each. Strong plants, less than 1 foot in height, each..... 50

The Bride—An ever-blooming, pure white tea rose, of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back. It is a very free blooming variety, and has the most delicious tea fragrance..... $0 50

The Queen—The Queen is a vigorous, healthy grower, and one of the heaviest and most continuous bloomers we know; the flowers are large, full, and well filled; color, pure snow white and very sweet. A remarkably early forcer; makes fine buds; opens well, has plenty of substance, and is a good keeper. It is considered by all who have tried it one of the most valuable pure white ever-blooming tea roses for all purposes. Each..... 1 00

W. F. Bennett—A fine tea rose, in profusion of bloom unsurpassed by any of the monthly roses. It produces extra fine buds of the most brilliant crimson, with a delicious fragrance..... 50

TEA ROSES.

The roses of this class are distinguished for delicacy of form and color and for fragrance. They are best adapted for growing under glass, but may be bedded out-of-doors in the summer with great satisfaction.

Aline Sisley—Color varying from red to purplish rose..... $0 30

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright rosy crimson; very sweet and beautiful..... 40

Bougere—Flowers extra large, very double and full, sweet tea scent, color bronze rose or violet crimson, delicately shaded with lilac..... 30

Catherine Mermet—A very beautiful rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear, shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large globular flowers. One of the very finest varieties; a strong grower and a good bloomer..... 40

Coquette de Lyon—Canary yellow; medium size; fine form, full; growth vigorous. 40

Cornelia Cook—Large, fine buds, creamy white..... 35

Comtesse Riza du Parc—A fine variety; color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet crimson, flowers large, very full and sweet; a profuse bloomer..... 40

Duchess de Brabant—Soft silvery flush, changing to deep rose edged with silver. 40

Devoniensis—Beautiful creamy white and rosy center; large, very full and double, sweet tea scent; one of the finest roses..... 40

Duchess of Edinburgh—Flowers of good substance; color deep rosy crimson.. 40

Eliza Sauvage—Yellow to white; a profuse bloomer..... 35

General de Tartas—Brilliant carmine, shaded with violet purple; large and fragrant..... 30

*__Glorie de Dijon__—Fawn, tinted with salmon and rose. Few roses have obtained such wide and well-deserved popularity as this sort..... 40

*__Grace Darling__—A fine new rose; color porcelain rose elegantly shaded with vinous crimson; medium size, handsome flowers; very sweet..... 40

*__Homere__—Rosy pink, with salmon shade..... 35

Hon. Edith Gifford—White flesh color, slightly tinted with rose; fine form both in bud and when expanded; a grand rose..... 40

*__Innocente Pirola__—A very beautiful rose; flowers pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with silver rose; large, full and double, deliciously perfumed..... 40

*__Isabella Sprunt__—Sulphur yellow; very beautiful in the bud..... 40

*__Jean Pernet__—Beautiful canary yellow; large, very full and double; a splendid rose..... 40

Jules Finger—Flowers extra large and finely formed, very full and sweet; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson..... 40

La Nankeen—Highly valued for its magnificent buds, which are deep orange yellow at base, and rich creamy white at the point; exceedingly beautiful, and different from all others; very fragrant..... 40

*La Sylphide—Blush with fawn center; very large and double..... $0 40

*Letty Coles—Still regarded as one of the finest roses of its color; soft, rosy pink, shaded with intense crimson; extra large, full globular form, very double; exceedingly sweet tea fragrance..... 40

Louise de Savoie—Pale canary yellow..... 40

Madame Bravy—Creamy white, large, full and of good form..... 40

*Madame Camille—A magnificent rose; extra large size; very double and full; immense buds; color delicate rosy flesh, changing to salmon rose, elegantly shaded and suffused with deep carmine..... 40

Madame Celine Noirey—A fine large rose, very double, full and sweet; color soft, rosy blush, beautifully shaded with deep purplish red; one of the best.... 40

*Madame Chedanne Guinoisseau—A valuable and exceedingly beautiful variety; flowers clear golden yellow, large, very full and sweet; buds long and pointed; first class in every way..... 40

Madame Crombez—A large, finely-formed rose, very fragrant; double and full; petals prettily imbricated; color rich rosy buff, dashed and tinged with bronze and pale blush..... 40

*Madame Cusin—Crimson, with light center, slightly tinted with yellowish white; medium size, good form and quite distinct..... 40

Madame David—A beautiful and promising sort; full medium size; somewhat flat form; very double and finely scented; color soft pale flesh, deepest in center; petals elegantly margined with silver rose..... 40

Madame Devacout—A magnificent rose; beautiful, clear canary yellow; delicious fragrance; large, very double and full; beautiful in bud and flower..... 40

*Madame Dubrocca—A splendid rose; extra large, full flowers and finely formed buds; color clear salmon, delicately tinted and shaded with rich carmine; very beautiful..... 40

*Madame de Vatry—A splendid rose; large, full form; very double and sweet; color rich crimson scarlet; very bright..... 40

*Madame Falcot—Nankeen, changing to yellow; very pretty both in bud and when expanded..... 40

*Madame Lambard—A first-class rose; extra large, full flowers, very double; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine; buds and reverse of petals deep rosy crimson..... 40

Madame Leon Fevrier—A pretty and desirable variety; color a rare shade of silver rose, beautifully clouded with rich ruby crimson; flowers large, moderately full, very regular in form and exceedingly sweet..... 40

*Madame Joseph Schwartz—A lovely new rose; extra large, globular flowers, very full and deliciously sweet; color pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush..... 40

Madame Maurice Kuppenheim—A remarkably pretty rose; flowers of elegant form, large, full and double; color pale canary yellow, faintly tinged with pink, shaded with coppery rose, sometimes soft rosy flesh; very sweet..... 40

Madame Pauline Labonte—Salmon rose; large, full and good in the bud; an excellent sort..... 40

Madame Remond—A charming and valuable new rose, very double and full; fragrant; color pale sulphur yellow, petals broadly margined with bright red; very striking and remarkably beautiful..... 40

Madame Melanie Willermoz—Creamy white; thick petals; large, full..... 40

Mademoiselle Marie Moreau—Pale silvery white, elegantly flushed with crimson and yellow petals, margined with rich carmine; large, finely-formed flowers; full and sweet..... 40

*Marie Guillot—White, faintly tinged with yellow; large, full; a splendid form; a most beautiful tea..... 40

*__Marie Van Houtte__—White, slightly tinged with yellow, border of the petals tipped with rose; flowers quite full and well formed; a superb rose..... $0 40

__Niphetos__—Pure white; very large and globular; a very popular rose..... 50

__Perle des Jardins__ (Pearl of the Gardens)—This is the best yellow tea rose; an abundant bloomer; the buds are very large; the flowers of the deepest yellow; highly fragrant..... 50

__Reine Marie Henriette__—Large, compact, firmly-formed flowers; very full and regular; borne in clusters, and tea scented; color clear cherry red; very pretty and desirable; a strong climber..... 35

__Perle de Lyon__—Flowers deep yellow, changing to apricot; a fine sort that deserves to be recommended..... 40

__Safrano__—Buff, shaded yellow; free bloomer; beautiful buds; one of the very best tea roses..... 40

__Souvenir de Paul Neyron__—An elegant sort; color white, beautifully tinged with clear golden yellow; each petal edged with bright rosy crimson; very distinct and fine; the flowers are of medium size, very full and double, with delicious tea scent; a profuse bloomer..... 35

__Sunset__—This magnificent new tea rose was recently introduced by Peter Henderson, of New York; it is a sport from the variety Perle des Jardins, which it strongly resembles, except in color; the flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double, and deliciously perfumed; color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy crimson; constant and profuse bloomer..... 50

__Triomphe de Luxembourg__—Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and very fine..... 50

__White Tea__—A good constant bloomer; pure white..... 30

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

A cross between the Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, not quite so hardy as the preceding, but may be grown out-of-doors by covering slightly in winter with forest leaves or some such material. They are exceedingly beautiful, usually very profuse in blooming and very fragrant.

__Beauty of Stapleford__—Flowers very large, of perfect form, deliciously scented; color clear bright pink, shaded to bright rosy crimson; large and beautiful buds. $0 40

__La France__—Silvery peach; large; a beautiful rose; it grows well and flowers very freely..... 40

__Souvenir d' Un Ami__—Light rose, very large and full; highly perfumed..... 40

__Duke of Connaught__—Rosy crimson; large, full, well formed; good in bud..... 35

__Viscountess Falmouth__—Flowers extra large and full; splendid form; color bright shining rose, back of petals bright carmine; very fragrant and distinct..... 40

HYBRID PERPETUAL (HYBRID REMONTANT) ROSES.

This group comprises, for the most part, the roses for the multitude. They are mostly hardy, vigorous, easy of culture, with the desirable habit of producing a second crop of flowers in the autumn, although strictly not perpetual bloomers. The flowers are of the largest size, elegant form, great variety of color, and usually fragrant. They are deservedly popular. No one should be without some of them.

__Baroness Rothschild__—Pale, delicate rose, shaded with white; large and globular; a grand rose; one of the very best..... $0 50

__Black Prince__—Very dark velvety crimson, almost black; cupped form; large and fragrant..... 40

__Cardinal Patrizzi__—Dark, velvety crimson..... 40

__Captain Christy__—Delicate flesh color, deeper in the center; this is a very desirable variety..... 35

__Comte Raimbaud__—A new Hybrid Perpetual; dark crimson; brilliant, large and extra fine..... 50

Emperor du Maroc—Deep velvety maroon; small size; very distinct and beautiful $0 40

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; esteemed one of the finest roses 30

Giant des Batailles—Brilliant fiery crimson..... 35

John Hopper—Deep rose, with crimson center; fine form; one of the best... .. 30

Jules Margottin—Bright crimson, sometimes pink; cupped form; fragrant and good 35

Louis Van Houtte—Fiery amaranth red, petals bordered with crimson; very large and full; habit vigorous..... 50

Mabel Morrison—White, faintly flushed with pink; extra..... 50

Madame Charles Wood—Brilliant red, changing to bright rose.... 30

Madame Gabrielle Luizet—Color a fine satin rose, inlaid with silvery rose, and color heightened at the center; one of the sweetest and most beautiful roses grown..... 75

Pæonia—One of the finest roses; very large, full flowers; clear, bright red; very sweet..... 35

Paul Neyron—Dark rose; very large and good habit..... 35

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red; globular flowers; very vigorous..... 35

MOSS ROSES.

Well-known, extremely hardy. Some of them blossom in the autumn and are so called "Perpetual Moss."

Ætna Moss—One of the finest; very large and full, delightfully fragrant; color bright crimson, shaded with purple; very mossy..... $0 25

Captain John Ingraham—Dark velvety purple..... 25

Comtesse de Murinais—White, tinged with flesh..... 25

Elizabeth Rowe—Bright satiny pink; very large and double; fragrant and finely mossed..... 25

Glorie de Mezel—Pale rose and very large; extra..... 25

Hortense Vernet—Fine rosy carmine; large, full and sweet; buds beautifully mossed..... 25

James Veitch—Deep violet, shaded crimson; large and double; extra..... 25

Lanei—Large, bold flowers, very double, full and fragrant; color rich crimson, delicately shaded with rosy purple; very mossy..... 25

Luxembourg—Bright crimson scarlet; large and very mossy..... 25

Madame Moreau—Fine vermilion red, veined with white; very large..... 25

Mousseline—Extra fine; large, very full and delightfully fragrant; color pure white, sometimes delicately shaded with rosy blush; elegantly mossed and very beautiful; a continuous bloomer..... 25

Princess Adelaide—Pale rose; of medium size and good form..... 25

Prolific or Perpetual White Moss—White; very pretty in the bud 25

Salet—Light rose; large and full; also pretty in bud; a free-blooming, excellent rose..... 25

NOISETTE (CLIMBING) ROSES.

These are particularly distinguished for the habit of blooming in clusters; otherwise they have the characteristics of the Tea Roses. They are magnificent for growing in the greenhouse, as they are very vigorous.

Claire Carnot—Bright coppery yellow; very distinct; free grower..... $ 40

Celine Forestier—Pale yellow, deeper towards the center; an excellent rose.... 35

Cloth of Gold—Deep yellow center, with sulphur edges; a magnificent rose..... 40

Gold of Ophir—Bright salmon and fawn; habit very vigorous..... 40

La Marque—White flowers; an excellent variety..... $0 35

Marechal Neil—One of the largest and most beautiful roses grown; flowers extra large, very double and deliciously perfumed; color deep golden yellow; buds of immense size..... 40

Reve d' Or—Deep yellow; large and full..... 35

Wm. Allen Richardson—Orange yellow; flowers small, of the Madam Falcot type..... 35

BANKSIA ROSES.

White—Pure white, very double; small flowers, with the delicate fragrance of the violet.

Yellow—Clear yellow, small, and very double.

BENGAL OR CHINA ROSES.

These are natives of China. They are of moderate, branching growth, with flowers and foliage both small. They require rich soil and close pruning; have no fragrance, but in spite of this are a very valuable class, on account of the profusion of crimson buds which they furnish.

Agrippina—Rich velvety crimson; moderately double; fine in bud; one of the best. $0 30

Coupe d' Hebe—Deep pink; medium or large size, cup form; a fine distinct sort. 40

*__James Sprunt__—A climbing sport from Agrippina; crimson, the same color as the parent, but the flowers are fuller and larger; desirable..... 40

*__Magna Charta__—Pink suffused with carmine; large, or very large, full, globular; a fragrant, excellent variety..... 40

HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES.

Coquette des Alpes—White, slightly shaded with carmine..... $0 35

Hybrid Noisette—A cross obtained with the Hybrid Perpetuals and Noisettes. These roses bloom in clusters very profusely. The flowers are generally of medium size, in color white or nearly so. They require the same protection in winter as the preceding.....

Madame Alfred Carriere—Very light flesh color, shaded with salmon..... 35

BOURBON ROSES.

Our collection comprises a few of these. They are half hardy and of course must be protected in winter. They are continuous bloomers and quite fragrant.

Hermosa—Bright rose; a most constant bloomer..... $0 30

Mrs. Bosanquet—Pale flesh color; large, double, fine..... 30

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Delicate flesh color, tinted with fawn; very large and double; one of the very best..... 40

PRAIRIE OR CLIMBING ROSES.

Well known, very hardy, extremely vigorous in growth, profuse in flowering, and indispensable.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters..... $0 25

Prairie Queen—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact, and globular; very double and full; blooms in clusters; one of the finest.... 25

HERBACEOUS BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS.

Agapanthus Umbellatus—A noble plant, producing large umbels of bright blue flowers.

Agapanthus Umbellatus Albidus—Similar to the preceding, only differing in the color of its flowers, which are white.

Amaryllis Belladonna—Large, charming white flowers, richly flushed with rosy red, very fragrant.

Amaryllis Johnsoni (*Spectabilis*)—Wine red, with white stripes.

Amaryllis Formosissima (St. John's Lily)—Crimson scarlet.

Amaryllis Longifolia Alba (*Crinum Capensis*)—Large, white flowers, deliciously fragrant.

Amaryllis Valotta Purpurea—Sanguine red; free blooming.

Amaryllis Lutea (*Sternbergia*)—Golden yellow; autumn flowering.

Anemone Japonica Alba (*Honorine Joubert*)—Fine, large, white flowers, produced very freely in the autumn.

Anemone Japonica Rubra—A crimson variety of the above; very fine and profuse flowering plant.

Armeria (Sea Pink, Thrift)—Narrow, grass-like leaves; rose-colored flowers on long stems. A pretty and satisfactory border plant.

Arundinaria (Variegated Ribbon Grass)—One of the prettiest hardy grasses; handsomely striped foliage.

Arundo Donax Variegata—A tall, graceful plant, with ribbon like foliage, beautifully striped.

Canna (Indian Shot)—An interesting class of plants, with large, highly ornamental foliage in the various shades of green and crimson. The flowers are very showy, and are mostly of a crimson, orange, or yellow color. We have eight distinct sorts.

Carnations—We have a fine collection of these popular favorites in fifteen distinct and beautiful varieties, running from pure white to the deepest crimson, and others again with these two colors as stripes or blotches. Names and descriptions are so often confusing, if not misleading, that we do not give any, confining ourselves to cultivating and offering only such kinds as we know to be good, distinct, and satisfactory.

Clematis Erecta—Large panicles of small, fragrant, white flowers, on stems three or four feet high.

Crysanthemums—Of this beautiful queen of fall flowers, we cultivate about fifty of the best varieties so far introduced, selections from the Japanese, Large-flowered, and Pompons or Bouquet sections, and including all the various colors and the divers prominent shades thereof.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata—A very distinct grass from Japan, with graceful, reed-like stems, four feet high, which are crowned, when fully ripe, with light masses, presenting the appearance of ostrich feathers. The leaves are long and narrow, striped with white and green.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—This plant resembles the preceding, except the foliage being crossed with traverse bars of yellow, thus giving it a peculiar appearance.

Larkspur (*Delphinium Formosum*)—A remarkably showy plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich dark blue flowers, tinged with purple, and having a white eye.

Lily of the Valley—Large, luxuriant foliage; small, fragrant, bell-shaped flowers, in pretty racemes.

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium Tenax*)—Large, flag-like leaves; very ornamental.

New Zealand Flax, Variegated—This fine variety has yellow lines along the foliage.

Pampas Grass—The finest ornamental grass in cultivation; long, narrow, graceful, dark-green foliage, and silvery plumes on stems eight to ten feet high. These plumes, when properly dried, make handsome parlor ornaments for winter decoration, either left in their natural color, or dyed in various shades.

Pæony, Herbaceous—This noble ornament of our gardens cannot be too highly esteemed. Their extremely large and showy flowers, their deep green, rich and glossy foliage, extreme hardiness and easy culture, are important arguments in favor of their extensive cultivation. In our collection will be found the best and most distinct sorts.

Phlox—Unquestionably one of the finest of autumn flowers, when properly grown. They are of easy culture, and produce in great profusion, during a long season, flowers of bright and varied colors. Six beautiful varieties.

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